Lesson 12

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): An Introduction

EXERCISE

♦ Answer these questions.

Q1. Where and when was Surah Al-Ahzaab revealed?

Answer:

The Surah Al-Ahzaab was revealed in Madinah. A good number of verses of this Surah discuss the lessons of the Battle of Ahzaab which was fought in Shawal, the 5th year of Hijrah. It is, therefore, believed that it was revealed after the Battle of Ahzaab 5 A.H. Some verses of this Surah were probably revealed in 7 A.H. after the Battle of Khyber.

Q2. When was the Battle of Badr fought? What was the result of this battle?

Answer:

The Battle of Badr was fought on 17th of Ramadhan, 2 A.H. The Muslims gained a victory in this battle.

Q3. When was the Battle of Uhud fought and what were its results?

Answer:

The Battle of Uhud was fought on Shawal 7, 3 A.H., a year after the Battle of Badr. The believers learned the negative consequences of disobedience. In the Battle of Uhud though the Muslims had to suffer heavy losses. Madinah was saved and the infidels had to return to Makkah in frustration.

Q4. When was the Battle of Ahzaab fought? Why was this Battle named so? What is the other name of this Battle?

Answer:

The Battle of Ahzaab was fought in Shawal, the 5th year of Hijrah. In this battle the different groups of Kuffars of Makkah and Madinah took part as confederates (members of a large union). In Arabic language the word Ahzaab (plural of 'Hizb') is used for 'groups' or 'confederates'. Hence the Battle is known as 'Ghazwah-e-Ahzaab' or the 'Battle of Confederates'. In this battle, on the advice of Hazrat Salman Farsi (رضی اللہ عنہ), the Muslims had dug a trench for the defence of Madinah. In Arabic language the word 'Khandaq' is used for trench. So this battle is also known as 'Gazwah-e-Khandaq' or the 'Battle of Trench'.

Q5. Give a short account of the confederacy formed against the Muslims of Madinah?

Answer:

Hayy Bin Akhtab, the chief of Banu Nadhir led a delegation of twenty chiefs to Makkah and assured the Quraish of the Jewish help in case of their attack on Madinah. The delegation met various chiefs of the Arabian tribes and aroused them against the Muslims. Thereafter the Jewish delegation also went to Banu Ghatafan who were promised half the date harvest of Madinah if they joined them to attack Madinah. This confederacy was formed under the leadership of Abu Sufyan to make a united attack on Madinah and rout the Muslims forever.

When the soldiers of the confederates reached Madinah, they were greatly embarrassed to see an impassable trench in front of them. The Arabs had never heard of a trench. They pitched their tents at some distance from the trench and besieged the city. The Muslim archers were constantly shooting arrows to stop them from any advancement. In the meantime, Hayy Bin Akhtab instigated the Jews of Madinah to breach the Madinah Treaty and attack the Muslims from within the city.

Q6. Describe the condition of the Muslims during the Battle of Ahzaab. How did the war come to an end who came out victorious?

Answer:

This was really a hard time for the Muslims. Those whose faith was weak (munafiqeen) could not withstand these circumstances and they became fed up with the religion. Majority of the Muslims, however, showed their steadfastness and they fought the enemy successfully on all fronts and proved that they deserved the help of Allah.

The siege continued for more than two weeks. Eventually the help from Almighty Allah came in form of a violent storm. The infidels who had already lost heart were overawed by the storm and took it as a sign of bad luck for them and they decided to go back home. The Muslims had at length won the battle.

Q7. Give a brief summary of Surah Ahzaab?

Answer:

Summary of Surah-e-Ahzaab

The Surah condemns the custom of the infidels with regard to human relationship. Allah loves truth in all things. False relationship based on customs and superstitions may harm mankind, hence they must be abandoned. The ladies of the Prophet's (ﷺ) household are mothers to the Muslim Ummah. They must be given due respect. It is the duty of the Prophet (ﷺ) to reveal the truth to mankind. (Aayaat:1-8)

Allah sent storm to fail the plans of the infidels. Thus Allah helped the Muslims when they were in miserable condition. The hypocrites wanted to run away

from the battlefield, but it was not possible for them to avoid the punishment. The believers must follow the truth and noble examples. Allah has a great reward for the wives of the Prophet if they are loyal to Allah and His Prophet (ﷺ). (Aayaat: 9-27)

The wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) hold high positions. The Prophet (ﷺ) should treat them kindly and they themselves should maintain their dignity. Unhappy marriages (like Hazrat Zainab's with Zaid) should not be continued. (Aayaat: 28-52)

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and his family deserve due respect. Muslims should not make false statements to damage the reputation of others. If the hypocrites do not desist from spreading sensational rumours they will surely be punished. The believers guard their words and responsibilities. (Aayaat: 52-73)

◆ Choose the correct one:

1. **Surah Al-Ahzaab was revealed in:**
   (a) Makkah (b) Madinah (c) Taif (d) Koofa
2. **The Battle of Ahzaab was fought in the month of:**
   (a) Safar (b) Shawal (c) Ramadan (d) Rajab
3. **According to the Arabic language the word Ahzaab is used for:**
   (a) groups (b) confederates (c) tribes (d) both a and b
4. **Who had suggested to dig a trench for the defence of Madinah?**
   (a) Abu Bakar (رضی اللہ عنہ) (b) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ)
   (c) Salman Farsi (رضی اللہ عنہ) (d) Hazrat Umer (رضی اللہ عنہ)
5. **The confederacy of twenty jews and kuffar tribes was formed under the leadership of:**
   (a) Abu Sufiyan (b) Abu Jehl (c) Ibn-e-Abbas (d) a and b both
6. **In the Battle of Ahzaab, Allah helped the Muslims in the form of:**
   (a) rain (b) angels (c) violent storm (d) birds
7. **The Battle of Ahzaab was won by:**
   (a) Muslims (b) Kuffars (c) Jews (d) None of these
8. **The wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) hold high:**
   (a) places (b) positions (c) rewards (d) victory

Answers:

1.	b	2.	b	3.	d	4.	c
5.	a	6.	c	7.	a	8.	b

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اللہ تبارک تعالیٰ ہم سب کا حامی وناصر ہو

Lesson 13

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 1-8)

SUMMARY

Allah Almighty has clearly ordered that don't obey the disbelievers and fear Allah and follow the revealed scriptures. Adopted sons are not your real sons. The wives of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) are the spiritual mothers of Muslims. If you don't know about real father of adopted sons then they are your brother in faith.

EXERCISE

◆ Answer these Questions.

Q1. What instructions has Allah given to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in the beginning of this lesson?

Answer:

Allah has given these instructions to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

1. Fear Allah.
2. Do not obey disbelievers and the hypocrites.
3. Follow that which is revealed to you from your Lord.
4. Put your trust in Allah.

Q2. What are the instructions of Allah with regard to the adopted sons?

Answer:

Translation:

- Allah has not made for any man two hearts in his body nor has He made your wives, whom you declare to be your mothers, your (real) mothers; nor has He made your adopted sons, your (real) sons. (Adopted sons are those whom you claim to be your sons whereas in reality they are not). (All) this is (only) what you say with your mouths; but Allah says the truth and he guides to the (right) way.
- Call (the adopted sons) by proclaiming their (real) fathers as that will be more just in the sight of Allah. And if you do not know their fathers, then they are your brothers in faith and your companions. And there is no sin on your part if you make a mistake unintentionally. But if you do (a sin) with the intention of

your hearts (you will be called to account). And Allah is Forgiving (and) Merciful.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayaat 4-5)

Explanation:

Allah has made it clear that an adopted son cannot be a real son. An adopted mother should observe veil before her adopted son. Adopted son can be properly groomed and nourished like real sons. They must be given affection, love and sympathy. They cannot substitute real sons.

Attribute the names of the parents to adopted son. There was provision in the past to call adopted son by names of his adopted parents. It is commanded to call the adopted son by the name of his real parents. If you do not know their fathers, then they are your brothers in faith. Hazrat Zaid (رضی اللہ عنہ) was called Zaid bin Muhammad before the revelation of above Aayats. But after the revelation he was called by his father's name Zaid Bin Haris.

Q3. What is the status of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and that of his wives in the sight of the true believers?

Answer:

Translation:

For believers the Prophet (ﷺ) is more important than their own selves and his wives are (as) their mothers. And in the law of Allah the blood relations are more deserving of the share in one another's (inheritance than other) believers and migrants except for the kindness you want to do to your friends as written in the Book (of Allah). (You are allowed to give some of your wealth to your friends out of kindness).

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 6)

Explanation:

Wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) are the Mothers of Muslims. According to this Aayat every Muslim is duty bound to obey and implement the command of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) more than the command of his parents. If one's parents oppose any command of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) their obedience in that matter is not permissible. Similarly, the implementation of his command takes precedence even over the pulls of one's own desiring. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said "None of you can become a believer until I become the dearest one to him, dearer than his father, and his son, and the whole full of people / and the rest of human beings, all of them."

(Al. Bukhari and Muslim). Said in the following sentence of the verse was (وَأَزْوَاجُهُۥٓ أُمَّهَٰتُهُمْ) (and his wives are your mothers). Here, the reference to the blessed wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as mothers of the Muslim community means being mothers in terms of their respect and honour.

Q4. What Covenant (promise) has Allah taken from His Prophets?

Answer:

The covenant is that every Prophet shall obey the command of Allah and shall make the people obey him.

Q5. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

١. مَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لِرَجُلٍ مِّن قَلْبَيْنِ فِي جَوْفِهِ ۚ وَمَا جَعَلَ أَزْوَاجَكُمُ الَّٰٓئِي تُظَٰهِرُونَ مِنْهُنَّ أُمَّهَٰتِكُمْ

٢. وَمَا جَعَلَ أَدْعِيَآءَكُمْ أَبْنَآءَكُمْ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ قَوْلُكُم بِأَفْوَٰهِكُمْ ۖ وَاللَّهُ يَقُولُ الْحَقَّ وَهُوَ يَهْدِي السَّبِيلَ

٣. اَلنَّبِيُّ أَوْلَىٰ بِالْمُؤْمِنِينَ مِنْ أَنفُسِهِمْ وَأَزْوَاجُهُۥٓ أُمَّهَٰتُهُمْ

٤. وَأُولُوا الْأَرْحَامِ بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلَىٰ بِبَعْضٍ فِي كِتَٰبِ اللَّهِ مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ وَالْمُهَٰجِرِينَ إِلَّآ أَن تَفْعَلُوٓا إِلَىٰٓ أَوْلِيَآئِكُم مَّعْرُوفًا

Answer:

(1) Translation:

Allah has not made for any man two hearts in his body nor has He made your wives, whom you declare to be your mothers, your (real) mothers.

Explanation:

This is in refutation of the false assumptions that were in vogue among the pagan Arabs. Firstly, if they found a person more intelligent than others, they would claim that he had two hearts in his chest. Secondly, if someone said to his wife that she was like the back of his mother (which is the meaning of *zihar*), they held his wife to be prohibited for him forever like his mother.

(2) Translation:

nor has He made your adopted sons, your (real) sons. (Adopted sons are those whom you claim to be your sons whereas in reality they are not). (All) this is (only) what you say with your mouths; but Allah says the truth and he guides to the (right) way.

Explanation:

The pagan Arabs held an adopted son as a real son in all respects and attributed

his percentage to the one who adopted him. Allah has made it clear that an adopted son cannot be a real son. An adopted mother should observe veil before her adopted son. Adopted son can be properly groomed and nourished like real sons. They must be given affection, love and sympathy. They cannot substitute real sons.

(3) Translation:

For believers the Prophet (ﷺ) is more important than their own selves and his wives are (as) their mothers.

Explanation:

Every Muslim is duty bound to obey and implement the command of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) more than the command of his parents. If one's parents oppose any command of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) their obedience in that matter is not permissible. Similarly, the implementation of his command takes precedence even over the pulls of one's own desiring. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said "None of you can become a believer until I become the dearest one to him, dearer than his father, and his son, and the whole full of people / and the rest of human beings, all of them."

(Al. Bukhari and Muslim). Said in the following sentence of the verse was (وَاَزْوَاجُهٗۤ اُمَّهٰتُهُمْ) (and his wives are your mothers). Here, the reference to the blessed wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as mothers of the Muslim community means being mothers in terms of their respect and honour.

(4) Translation:

And in the law of Allah the blood relations are more deserving of the share in one another's (inheritance than other) believers and migrants except for the kindness you want to do to your friends.

Explanation:

When the Muslims of Makkah migrated to Madinah, many of them had left all their blood relations in Makkah. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) established brotherhood between them and their helpers from the natives of Madinah, and declared that they will inherit each other, but at later stage when the relatives of the immigrants arrived in Madinah after embracing Islam, the inheritance between the immigrants and the helpers was abrogated by this verse.

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is the surah (chapter) number of Surah Al-Ahzaab in Quran?

Ans: Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clan) is the 33rd chapter (Surah) of the Quran with 73 verses (Aayaat).

Q2. What is meaning of Zihar?

Ans: To tease his wife a husband ask her, you are equal to my mother saying of these words is called *Zihar*. Zihar derived from *Zuhar* which means back.

Q3. Write down the meaning of (جَوْفِهِ).

Ans: The meaning of (جَوْفِهِ) is "in his body or chest".

Q4. What is the meaning of (أُولُوالْأَرْحَامِ).

Ans: The meaning of (أُولُوالْأَرْحَامِ) is "blood relations; kith and kin".

Q5. What are the rights of blood relations according to Surah Al-Ahzaab?

Ans: In the law of Allah, blood relations are more deserving of the share in one another's inheritance than others.

Q6. If you don't know the fathers of adopted sons what is the order of Allah about them?

Ans: They are your brothers in faith and your companions.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. The meaning of (مِيْثَاقَ) is:
(a) covenant (b) promise (c) vow (d) all of these

2. The meaning of (تُظٰهِرُوْنَ) is:
(a) you declare (b) you run (c) you go (d) you proclaim

3. Call the adopted sons after their:
(a) fathers (b) step fathers (c) mothers (d) none of these

4. Allah has made the adopted sons:
(a) your sons (b) your stepsons
(c) your real brothers (d) brothers in faith

5. What is the relation of the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) with Muslims?
(a) sister (b) mother (c) daughter (d) none of these

6. Surah Akzaab verses are:
(a) 73 (b) 75 (c) 63 (d) 57

7. The meaning of (أَدْعِيَآءَ) is:
(a) adopted sons (b) relatives (c) neighbours (d) real sons

Answers:

1.	d	2.	a	3.	a	4.	d
5.	b	6.	a	7.	a		

Lesson 14

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 9-20)

SUMMARY

Allah Almighty is reminding about His favours and unseen help with angels for the believers against disbelievers forces and hypocrites.

EXERCISE

• Answer these questions.

Q1. How did Allah help the believers and made them victorious in the Battle of Confedrates?

Answer:

Translation:

O you who believe! Remember the favour of Allah (that He bestowed) on you, when came against you the forces (of enemy), so We sent against them a strong wind and such forces that you could not see; and Allah sees whatever you do.

(Remember) when they (the forces of enemy) came from above you, and from below you, and when eyes were wonderstruck, and hearts came to throats, and you began to entertain strange suppositions about Allah.

(Surah Ahzaab: Aayaat 9-10)

Explanation:

The invasion of the coalition forces continued for a few days, and the Muslims remained in a state of extreme trouble, but ultimately, a violent wind was sent by Allah upon the invaders, and they had to escape from the scene after facing severe hardships, and the Muslims did not have to fight a formal battle, except to the extent of some individual encounters.

Q2. What was the conduct of the true believers and that of the hypocrites in the Battle of Confederates?

Answer:

Translation:

It was a situation wherein the believers underwent a trial and were violently shaken.

And (remember) when the hypocrites and those in whose hearts there is a

disease started saying: what Allah and His Prophet promised us was nothing but deception.

And (remember) when a group from among them (Muslims) said: You folk of Yathrib! there is no place for you (to stay), so turn back; and a group from among them (even) sought the leave of the Prophet saying: Our houses lie wide open. (In fact) they wished nothing but to run away.

(Surah Ahzaab: Aayaat 11-13)

Explanation:

When the invasion continued for a few days with no visible hope for its repulsion, the hypocrites claimed that the promise of victory made by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was not true, and that the people of Madinah had no choice but to retreat from the battle.

At that critical time the true believers displayed an excellent example of discipline, unity and harmony. The believers remained alert and efficient. They dug the trench and no idolaters could cross it. They stood against true enemy like an iron wall with great faith in Allah Almighty.

Q3. What does Allah say about those who cause hindrances in the course of fight?

Answer:

Translation:

Allah knows those amongst you who cause hindrances (in the course of fight) and (for this purpose) say to their brethren: Come to (join) us, but they do not take part in the fight but for a little while.

(Surah Ahzaab: Ayaat 18)

Explanation:

Allah Almighty knows those people who created hindrance in in the course of fight. They say to their friends, companions and tribesmen to live with them. They say to them "do not leave your houses, your comfort, your land, your children alone." They are very miser. Their heart made their deeds fruitless and it is very easy for Allah Almighty to do this.

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

١. إِذْ جَاءُوكُم مِّن فَوْقِكُمْ وَمِنْ أَسْفَلَ مِنكُمْ وَإِذْ زَاغَتِ الْأَبْصَارُ وَبَلَغَتِ الْقُلُوبُ الْحَنَاجِرَ وَتَظُنُّونَ بِاللَّهِ الظُّنُونَا

٢. هُنَالِكَ ابْتُلِيَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَزُلْزِلُوا زِلْزَالًا شَدِيدًا

۳. وَاِذْ يَقُوْلُ الْمُنٰفِقُوْنَ وَالَّذِيْنَ فِيْ قُلُوْبِهِمْ مَّرَضٌ مَّا وَعَدَنَا اللّٰهُ وَرَسُوْلُهٗٓ اِلَّا غُرُوْرًا

Answer:

(1) Translation:

(Remember) when they (the forces of enemy) came from above you, and from below you, and when eyes were wonderstruck, and hearts came to throats, and you began to entertain strange suppositions about Allah.

(Surah Ahzaab: Ayaat 10)

Explanation:

It may means: The enemies came upon you from every side and also that those coming from Najd and Khaiber came from above and those coming from Makkah from below you.

(2) Translation:

It was a situation wherein the believers underwent a trial and were violently shaken.

(Surah Ahzaab: Ayaat 11)

Explanation:

All those who accepted the Prophet (ﷺ) as Allah's Messenger and became included among his followers, which comprised both the true believers and the hypocrites.

(3) Translation:

And (remember) when the hypocrites and those in whose hearts there is a disease started saying: what Allah and His Prophet promised us was nothing but deception.

(Surah Ahzaab: Ayaat 12)

Explanation:

That is promises to the effect that the believers will get Allah's support and success and will be helped to attain victory in the end. The hypocrites were making mischiefs to leave the battlefield and spreading wrong concepts about Allah Almighty and his Prophet (ﷺ).

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. Why hypocrites refused to defend Madina?

Ans: Hypocrites refused because Banu Quraizah broke the treaty. [illegible]s said that their houses were unsafe so they wanted to go back.

Q2. What was the condition of hypocrites at the time when forces came out?

Ans: When the forces of enemy came from above and below sides their eyes were wonder struck and hearts came to throats.

Q3. What is meant by جُنُوْدًا لَّمْ تَرَوْهَا ?

Ans: It means the forces which could not be seen. The force of angels which came for the help of Muslims.

Q4. What was the reaction of Muslims to see the force of infidels?

Ans: They were encouraged to see them. They said "this is what Allah and his Messenger (ﷺ) promised us". This increased their faith and submission to the pleasure of Allah.

Q5. What is meant by مُعَوِّقِيْنَ ?

Ans: It means those people who cause hindrances in the course of fight.

Q6. What did hypocrites promised to Allah Almighty?

Ans: They promised to Allah that they would not turn their backs.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. And the promise given to Allah Almighty must be:

(a) enjoinment (b) enquiry (c) answered for (d) stressfully

2. At the occasion of Battle of Ahzaab, hypocrites said that Allah Almighty and his messenger promised for:

(a) nothing to be killed (b) nothing but deception
(c) false promise (d) true promise

3. At the occasion of Battle of Ahzaab, Allah Almighty helped true Muslims with the force you cannot see and:

(a) with wind (b) with birds (c) with storm (d) with rain

4. The meaning of زاغت ?

(a) become straight (b) become reverse (c) become turned (d) grew wild

5. The meaning of ابْتُلِیَ ?

(a) were tried (b) were seen (c) were stopped (d) were caught

6. The meaning of مُقَامَ ?

(a) you live (remain) (b) you eat (c) you come (d) you go

Answers

1.	c	2.	b	3.	c	4.	d
5.	a	6.	c				

Lesson 15

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 21-27)

SUMMARY

The Messanger (ﷺ) is a good example from Allah for believers. The believers have complete faith in Allah and His Messanger's (ﷺ) promise. Some people among believers were hypocrites. There was also a commandant about heirs.

EXERCISE

♦ Answer these Questions.

Q1. What did the believers say when they saw the Confederate forces? What was the effect of these forces on the believers?

Answer:

Translation:

And when the believers caught sight of the confederate forces, they said: That is what Allah and His Messenger promised us, and Allah and His Messenger told the truth. And this event (the sight of forces) added to their faith and obedience.

Among the believers there are men who have been true to the promise they made with Allah. Of them some have completed their vow (by scarificing their lives in battle) and some are still waiting, and they have not changed (their conduct) in the least.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayaat 22-23)

Explanation:

When the believers saw the storms of danger gathering, they too remembered the promises of Allah, but these promises did not mean that as soon as they affirmed the faith they would overwhelm and subdue the whole world without the slightest effort, and the angels would come to perform their coronation, but the promises actually meant that they would have to pass through severe trials, endure extreme hardships and afflictions, offer supreme sacrifices; then only will Allah bless them with His grace and they will be granted successes of the world and the Hereafter, which Allah has promised His believing servants.

This verse admires those Sahabah (رض) of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) who had not participated in the battle of Badr due to some valid reasons, and had vowed that whenever the next battle would come to happen, they would offers their lives in defense of faith. Then some of them, like Anas Ibn Nadr (رض) and Mus'ab Ibn 'Umair (رض) fulfilled their vows by sacrificing their lives in the battle of 'Uhud, while some others, like 'Uthman (رض) and Talhah (رض) remained alive, but eagerly waiting for having the honor of being martyred in the way of Allah.

Q2. What was the fate of the people of Scripture who supported the attackers?

Answer:

Translation:

And those from among the people of the Scripture (Jews of Banu Quraizah) who sided with them (the enemy)-Allah brought them down from their strongholds and threw terror into their hearts. (It was as a result of this terror that) you slew some people and held some people prisoners.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 26)

Explanation:

Jews of Banu Qurayzah and their hosts who supported the disbelievers of Makkah (down from their strongholds) from their mansions and towers, (and cast panic into their hearts) from Muhammad (ﷺ) and his companions, whereas before that they did not fear them and fought against them. Allah says, you kill some of them, you sentence them to death, (and you made captive some) their children and women.

Q3. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

١. لَقَدْ كَانَ لَكُمْ فِي رَسُوْلِ اللّٰهِ اُسْوَةٌ حَسَنَةٌ لِّمَنْ كَانَ يَرْجُوا اللّٰهَ وَالْيَوْمَ الْاٰخِرَ وَذَكَرَ اللّٰهَ كَثِيْرًا

٢. وَلَمَّا رَاَ الْمُؤْمِنُوْنَ الْاَحْزَابَ ۙ قَالُوْا هٰذَا مَا وَعَدَنَا اللّٰهُ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ وَصَدَقَ اللّٰهُ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ ۫ وَمَا زَادَهُمْ اِلَّا اِيْمَانًا وَّتَسْلِيْمًا

٣. مِنَ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ رِجَالٌ صَدَقُوْا مَا عَاهَدُوا اللّٰهَ عَلَيْهِ ۚ فَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ قَضٰى نَحْبَهٗ وَمِنْهُمْ مَّنْ يَّنْتَظِرُ ۖ وَمَا بَدَّلُوْا تَبْدِيْلًا

٤. وَرَدَّ اللّٰهُ الَّذِيْنَ كَفَرُوْا بِغَيْظِهِمْ لَمْ يَنَالُوْا خَيْرًا ۭ وَكَفَى اللّٰهُ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ الْقِتَالَ ۭ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ قَوِيًّا عَزِيْزًا

Answer:

(1) Translation:

Verily there is a good example (of conduct) in the Messenger of Allah for you people and for anyone who puts his hope in Allah and the Last Day of (Judgement), and remember Allah much.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 21)

Explanation:

In the context of the Battle of Ahzaab, this verse is initially meant to remind the hypocrites that they should have followed the example of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) who stood firm in the battle. but according to the unique style of the Holy Quran, the direction is given in generic terms to lay down a universal rule that the Muslims should follow the examples set by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in all matters of life.

(2) Translation:

And when the believers caught sight of the confederate forces, they said: That is what Allah and His Messenger promised us, and Allah and His Messenger told the truth. And this event (the sight of forces) added to their faith and obedience.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 22)

Explanation:

When the believers saw the storms of danger gathering, they too remembered the promises of Allah, but these promises did not mean that as soon as they affirmed the faith they would overwhelm and subdue the whole world without the slightest effort, and the angels would come to perform their coronation, but the promises actually meant that they would have to pass through severe trials, endure extreme hardships and afflictions, offer supreme sacrifices: then only will Allah bless them with His grace and they will be granted successes of the world and the Hereafter, which Allah has promised His believing servants.

(3) Translation:

Among the believers there are men who have been true to the promise they made with Allah. Of them some have completed their vow (by scarificing their lives in battle) and some are still waiting, and they have not changed (their conduct) in the least.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 23)

Explanation:

This verse admires those Sahabah (رضی اللہ عنہم) of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) who had not

participated in the battle of Badr due to some valid reasons, and had vowed that whenever the next battle would come to happen, they would offers their lives in defense of faith. Then some of them, like Anas Ibn Nadr (رضی اللہ عنہ) and Mus'ab Ibn 'Umair (رضی اللہ عنہ) fulfilled their vows by sacrificing their lives in the battle of 'Uhud, while some others, like 'Uthman (رضی اللہ عنہ) and Talhah (رضی اللہ عنہ) remained alive, but eagerly waiting for having the honor of being martyred in the way of Allah.

(4) Translation:

And Allah turned back the disbelievers in their fury. They could not gain any advantage. Allah was sufficient for the believers in their fight (against the disbelievers). And Allah is Strong (and) Mighty.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 25)

Explanation:

This means that Allah made a divine arrangement by sending a violent wind to the coalition forces which compelled them to go back, and thus the Muslims did not have to indulge in a regular battle, except to the extent of some individual encounters.

♦ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. How did the believers fulfil their promise with Allah Almighty on the occasion of Battle of Ahzaab?

Ans: The believers accepted Islam and promised with Allah Almighty that they will sacrifice their lives and wealth in the way of Islam. The believers spent their lives and wealth in this Battle and fulfilled their promise.

Q2. Which is the best model for us?

Ans: Life of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is the best model for us.

Q3. Which tribes of Makkah were very active against Muslims in the Battle of Ditch?

Ans: Banu Nazeer, Quraish-e-Makkah, Banu Ghatafan, Banu Fazara, Banu Mrah and Banu Quraizah were very active against the Muslims in the Battle of Ditch.

Q4. Write down the meaning of تَأْسِرُوْنَ and اَوْرَثَكُمْ ?

Ans: The meanings are:

اَوْرَثَكُمْ : made you heirs

تَأْسِرُوْنَ : you held them prisoners

Q5. Translate: وَكَفَى اللّٰهُ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ الْقِتَالَ

Ans: Allah Almighty was sufficient for the believers in their fight (against the disbelievers).

Q6. Those people of scriptures who helped the kuffar what behaviour they did with them?

Ans: Jews of Banu Qurayzah opposed the agreement and helped the disbelievers. Allah Almighty brought them down from their strongholds. Their men were killed. Allah Almighty made the Muslims the heirs of their land, houses and wealth.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. **The meaning of أُسْوَةٌ :**
   (a) ideal (b) best (c) reality (d) example
2. **The meaning of ظَاهَرُوا :**
   (a) revealed (b) helped
   (c) supported (d) compromise
3. **Which people came back and got defeated?**
   (a) Jews (b) Christians (c) Disbelievers (d) Hypocrites
4. **Those people of scriptures, who helped the disbelievers, Allah brought them down:**
   (a) from their homes (b) from their strongholds
   (c) from the mountains (d) from the walls
5. **Allah threw in the hearts of Jews:**
   (a) terror (b) hate (c) love (d) none of these

Answers:

1.	d	2.	c	3.	c	4.	b
5.	a						

Lesson 16

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 28-34)

SUMMARY

Allah Almighty was teaching the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) about difference today's world and the world Hereafter and also telling the difference among Prophet's (ﷺ) wives and other women. There is order for the wives of Prophet (ﷺ) to stay homes and do not show their grace.

EXERCISE

• Answer these Questions.

Q1. What two options did Allah give to the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Answer:

The two options Allah gave to the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) were:

1. If you desire life of this world then the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) will provide you with some wealth and release you.
2. If you desire Allah and His Prophet (ﷺ) and abode in the Hereafter then Allah has prepared for the good doers amongst you a great reward.

Q2. What instructions did Allah give to the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Answer:

Allah Almighty gave these instructions to the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

1. Double punishment of mistakes.
2. Double reward of a virtue.
3. Be careful while talking to strangers.
4. Stay at home and do not show your grace.
5. Offer prayer and Zakat.
6. Observance of Purdah.
7. Be obedient to the Allah Almighty and his Messenger (ﷺ).
8. Order to memorize the Holy Quran and Hadith.

Q3. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

١. وَاِنْ كُنْتُنَّ تُرِدْنَ اللّٰهَ وَرَسُوْلَهٗ وَالدَّارَ الْاٰخِرَةَ فَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ اَعَدَّ لِلْمُحْسِنٰتِ مِنْكُنَّ اَجْرًا عَظِيْمًا۔

٢. يٰنِسَآءَ النَّبِيِّ لَسْتُنَّ كَاَحَدٍ مِّنَ النِّسَآءِ اِنِ اتَّقَيْتُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِالْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ الَّذِيْ فِيْ قَلْبِهٖ مَرَضٌ وَّقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَّعْرُوْفًا۔

٣. وَقَرْنَ فِيْ بُيُوْتِكُنَّ وَلَا تَبَرَّجْنَ تَبَرُّجَ الْجَاهِلِيَّةِ الْاُوْلٰى۔

٤. وَاذْكُرْنَ مَا يُتْلٰى فِيْ بُيُوْتِكُنَّ مِنْ اٰيٰتِ اللّٰهِ وَالْحِكْمَةِ ۭ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ كَانَ لَطِيْفًا خَبِيْرًا۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

And if you desire Allah and His Prophet and abode in the Hereafter, then Verily Allah has prepared for the good doers amongst you a great reward.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 29)

Explanation:

Here Allah commands His Messenger (ﷺ) to give his wives the choice of separating from him so that they may go to someone else with whom they can find what they want of the life of this world and its attractions, or of patiently bearing the straitened circumstances with the Prophet (ﷺ) for which they will have a great reward with Allah. They chose Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ) and the Home of the Hereafter, may Allah be pleased with them. Then Allah gave them the best both of this world and of the Hereafter.

(2) Translation:

O wives of the Prophet! You are not like other (ordinary) women. If you fear (Allah), do not be soft of speech (to strangers) lest one in whose heart is a disease should aspire (to you). And speak in accordance with the customary manner.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 32)

Explanation:

If the wives of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) fear Allah Almighty they should not speak softly to the strangers but speak in the customary manner.

In these verses though the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) only have been addressed, the intention is to enforce reforms in all the Muslim houses. The object of addressing the Holy Prophet's wives particularly is that when a pure way of life will start from his (ﷺ) house, it will be followed by the women of all other Muslim houses as well, because this house was looked upon by the Muslims as a model to follow.

(3) Translation:

And stay at homes and do not show your grace as (the women) of the former times of ignorance used to show.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 33)

Explanation:

The word *qarna* in the original is derived from *qarar*. According to some lexicographers in the first sense, it will mean "settle down" and in the second sense "live peacefully" sit with dignity. In both cases the verse means to impress that the women's real sphere of activity is her home. She should come out of the houses only in the case of genuine need. This meaning is clear from the words. The word تَبَرُّج in Arabic means to become manifest and appear openly before others. The word جَاهِلِيَّة it means the period of ignorance. It means all those evils in which the Arabs of the pre-Islamic days and the people of the entire world were involved. Allah instructs women in these verses to stay in their homes. Allah Almighty forbids woman is to move out of their houses showing off their physical charms and beauty.

(4) Translation:

And bear in mind what is recited in your house, of the revelations of Allah and His wisdom. Verily Allah is aware of (even) the finest secret matters.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 34)

Explanation:

The word وَاذْكُرْنَ has two meanings: remember and mention. According to the first meaning Allah instructed the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), they should never forget that theirs is the house from where the world is being instructed in divine revelations and wisdom, therefore, their responsibility is very great. According to the second meaning, it would mean: the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), should mention and relate before the people whatever they hear and see, for by virtue of their close and constant social association and attachment with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) they will know and experience many such things which other people will not be able to know by other means.

◆ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. Write down the meaning of Qarna (قَرْنَ)?

Ans: The word *qarna* in the original is derived from *qarrar*. It means to settle down.

Q2. What is the difference between common women and the wives of Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: The wives of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) are mothers of the Muslims. They are not allowed to marry any other person.

Q4. Write down the meaning of أُسَرِّحْكُنَّ , تَخْضَعْنَ ?

Ans: The meanings are:

أُسَرِّحْكُنَّ : I will release you / set you free.

تَخْضَعْنَ : Soft

Q5. What did Allah Almighty say about the members of the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) family?

Ans: Allah said "Allah wishes to remove all uncleanliness from you, and He wants to make you pure and clean (completely)."

◆ Choose the correct one:

1. The meaning of تَبَرُّجَ is:

(a) jewellery (b) land (c) impurity (d) grace

2. "O Wives which is recited in your houses":

(a) remember them (b) bear in mind (c) write them (d) none of these

3. Allah said to the wives of Prophet (ﷺ) that they stay with respect in:

(a) tents (b) mosques
(c) houses (d) apartments

4. "O wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) if you expose yourself to indecency, the punishment further will be":

(a) double (b) triple (c) four times (d) five times

5. "O the members of the family of the Prophet! (ﷺ) Allah wishes to remove from you":

(a) dust (b) richness
(c) uncleanliness (d) imperiously

Answers:

1.	d	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a
5.	c						

Lesson 17

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 35-40)

SUMMARY

The qualities of Muslim men and women are explained here in this lesson. Allah explained clearly that Muhammad (ﷺ) is not the father of any of the men amongst you, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the last of the Prophets. And Allah is Ever All-Aware of everything.

EXERCISE

• Answer these Questions.

Q1. What qualities of good men and women has Allah described and what reward has Allah promised for them?

Answer:

Translation:

Verily men who are Muslims (i.e. who surrender themselves to Allah) and women who are Muslims, and men who are believers and women who are believers, and men who are obedient and women who are obedient, and men who are truthful and women who are truthful, and men who show patience and women who show patience, and men who are humble and women who are humble, and men who give charity and women who give charity, and men who fast and women who fast, and men who guard their chastity and women who guard (their chastity), and men who remember Allah much and women who remember (Allah much) _ (they are all those) for whom Allah has prepared forgiving and a great reward.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 35)

The Qualities of Good Men and Women:

This verse plainly tells what qualities and characteristics are of real Muslims in the sight of Allah. These are the basic values of Islam which have been compressed into one sentence. As regards these, there is no difference between the man and woman. However, as for their life activity, the two sexes have separate spheres to functions. The males have to function in some particular spheres and the females in some others. But if they possess these qualities and characteristics equally, Allah will raise them to equal ranks and bless them with equal rewards.

Q2. How do the believers respond to the decisions of Allah and His Prophet (ﷺ)?

Answer:

Translation:

It does not befit a believing man and a believing woman that when Allah and His Messenger have decided a matter, they (the believing men and women) should have their say in that matter. And if anybody disobeys Allah and His Messenger, indeed he/she is clearly a wrong-doer.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 36)

Explanation:

This verse was revealed in connection with the Prophet's (ﷺ) marriage with Hazrat Zainab (رض). When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) proposed to Hazrat Zainab (رض) for Zaid, Hazrat Zainab (رض) said "I am better than him lineage" because Zaid was a freed slave of the Prophet (ﷺ) and Hazrat Zainab (رض) was the daughter of his paternal aunt, Umaimah. This verse was send down, then the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) married them and sent some articles of food for domestic use and paid them 10 dinars and 60 Dirhams from his own pocket as dower on behalf of Hazrat Zaid (رض). To be a Muslim means to surrender one's freedom of opinion and action before Allah and his Messenger (ﷺ)

Q3. Explain the matters related to Hazrat Zaid (رض) discussed in the lesson.

Answer:

Translation:

And (remember) when you said to him on whom Allah had conferred favour and you (had also) conferred favour: Keep your wife to yourself and fear Allah, and you kept that thing secret in your heart which Allah was about to disclose, and you feared mankind whereas it is the right of Allah that you should fear Him. So when Zaid fulfilled the requirement (by divorcing her), We gave her to you in marriage so that there may be no obstacle for the believers in respect of (marrying) the wives of their adopted sons when they have fulfilled the requirement (by divorcing them). And the commandment of Allah must be fulfilled.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 37)

Explanation:

Hazrat Zaid (رض) was the adopted son of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ), but he was the real son of Haritha Bin Shurahbil a person of the Kalb Tribe and his mother Suda Bint Thalabah, was from Tay Tribe. When he was fifteen years old his father and uncle came to know that their child was at Makkah, they came and

requested the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to return him in exchange for a payment, but when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked Hazrat Zaid (رضي الله عنه) he refused to go with them and wanted to stay with Him (ﷺ).

According to these verses Hazrat Zaid (رضي الله عنه) and Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله عنها) got married and after making repeated complaints Hazrat Zaid (رضي الله عنه) had finally told The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) that he intended to divorced her. Although Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله عنها) had accepted to be married him in obedience to Allah Almighty and His Messenger's (ﷺ) command but she was not agreed and the marriage ended in divorce. Then Allah had hinted to His Prophet (ﷺ) to marry with divorced lady. Allah Almighty clearly ordered that the adopted sons are called by their real parents' name if you don't know their parents then they are your brothers in Islam. Then on the command of Allah the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) got married with Hazrat Zainab (رضي الله عنها).

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

۱. وَمَا كَانَ لِمُؤْمِنٍ وَّلَامُؤْمِنَةٍ اِذَاقَضَى اللّٰهُ وَرَسُوْلُهٗ اَمْرًااَنْ يَّكُوْنَ لَهُمُ الْخِيَرَةُ مِنْ اَمْرِهِمْ۔

۲. مَاكَانَ عَلَى النَّبِيِّ مِنْ حَرَجٍ فِيْمَافَرَضَ اللّٰهُ لَهٗ ؕ سُنَّةَ اللّٰهِ فِي الَّذِيْنَ خَلَوْامِنْ قَبْلُ ؕ وَكَانَ اَمْرُاللّٰهِ قَدَرًامَّقْدُوْرَا ۔

۳. اَلَّذِيْنَ يُبَلِّغُوْنَ رِسٰلٰتِ اللّٰهِ وَيَخْشَوْنَهٗ وَلَايَخْشَوْنَ اَحَدًااِلَّااللّٰهَ ؕ وَكَفٰى بِاللّٰهِ حَسِيْبًا۔

۴. مَاكَانَ مُحَمَّدٌاَبَآاَحَدٍمِّنْ رِّجَالِكُمْ وَلٰكِنْ رَّسُوْلَ اللّٰهِ وَخَاتَمَ النَّبِيّٖنَ ؕ وَكَانَ اللّٰهُ بِكُلِّ شَيْءٍ عَلِيْمًا۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

It does not befit a believing man and a believing woman that when Allah and His Messenger have decided a matter, they (the believing men and women) should have their say in that matter.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 36)

Explanation:

This verse was revealed in connection with the Prophet's (ﷺ) marriage with Hazrat Zainab (رض). When the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) proposed to Hazrat Zainab (رض) for Zaid. Hazrat Zainab (رض) said "I am better than him lineage" because Zaid was a freed slave of the Prophet (ﷺ) and Hazrat Zainab (رض) was the daughter of his paternal aunt, Umaimah. This verse was send down, then the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) married them and sent some articles of food for domestic use and paid them 10 dinars and 60 Dirhams from his own pocket as dower on behalf of Hazrat Zaid (رض). To be a Muslim means to surrender one's freedom of opinion and action before Allah and his Messenger (ﷺ).

(2) Translation:

There is no difficulty for the Prophet in the matter which Allah has made obligatory for him. This has been the way of Allah with those who lived in the past. And the commandment of Allah is a final decision.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 38)

Explanation:

These words show that for the other Muslims such a marriage is just permissible but for the Prophet (ﷺ) it was a duty which Allah had imposed on him. That is, for the Prophets it has always been a law that whatever command they receive from Allah, they have to act on it.

(3) Translation:

(This practice of Allah is for those) who convey the message of Allah (to others honestly) and fear Allah, and they fear none but one Allah, and Allah is sufficient to call mankind to account.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 39)

Explanation:

The words in the verse have two meanings: first is that Allah is enough to counter every fear and danger; and, second is that Allah is enough to take account: none else but Allah should be feared for accountability.

(4) Translation:

Muhammad (ﷺ) is not the father of any of the men amongst you, but he is the Messenger of Allah and the Seal of the Prophets, (the Last Prophet). And Allah is fully aware of all things.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 40)

Explanation:

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) had no son alive; he had daughters. This verse refutes, on the one hand, the claim of some hypocrites that he married the wife of his own son, and on the other hand, it refutes the criticism of the pagans who used to blame him for having no son who could resume his mission after him. The verse says that even though he has no son, his followers will remain till the Day of Judgement, because he is the last of the Prophets, and his directives are applicable for all times to come.

Again, to further emphasize this point, it was said: "Allah is fully aware of all things," that is, Allah knows best why it was imperative to get the custom of ignorance rooted out at that juncture through the Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) rather than let it remain as it was.

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is meant by خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّنَ ?

Ans: Allah has sent many Messengers in the world. Hazrat Adam (علیہ السلام) was the first Messenger and Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was the last Messenger. There is no Prophet after him. This is the end of the prophethood.

Q2. Which qualities of the Muslims have been discussed in Surah Al-Ahzaab?

Ans: Muslims are believers, obedient, truthful, enduring humble, alms giving, keep fast, guard their chastity and remember Allah.

Q3. What was the wisdom in the marriage of Hazrat Zainab (رض) with the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: The wisdom in this marriage was that one can marry the wives of adopted sons when they get proper divorce and after divorce fulfil religious rituals.

Q4. Which custom of old days was broken by this verse?

مَا كَانَ مُحَمَّدٌ اَبَآ اَحَدٍ مِّنْ رِّجَالِكُمْ

Ans: This verse broke the custom of not calling the adopted son with the name of his real father.

• Choose the correct one:

1. **Which companion of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is mentioned in Surat Al-Ahzaab?**
   - (a) Hazrat Bilal (رض)
   - (b) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (رض)
   - (c) Hazrat Ali (رض)
   - (d) Hazrat Usama (رض)

2. The meaning of مُبْدِي:
(a) who to start
(b) who to reveal
(c) health
(d) one who discloses

3. Muhammad (ﷺ) is not the father of any of the:
(a) men
(b) persons
(c) women
(d) men and women

4. The adopted son of Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) was:
(a) Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(b) Hazrat Usman (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(c) Hazrat Ali (رضی اللہ عنہ)
(d) Hazrat Bilal (رضی اللہ عنہ)

5. The Muslims can do with divorced women:
(a) business
(b) marriage
(c) discussion
(d) trade

Answers:

1.	b	2.	d	3.	a	4.	a
5.	b						

Lesson 18

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 41-52)

SUMMARY

The main theme of this lesson is about sending blessings on Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ). The status of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is also discussed here. The orders about marriage and dowry are explained in detail here.

EXERCISE

◆ Answer these Questions.

Q1. What status of His Messenger has Allah Almighty described?

Answer:

Translation:

O Prophet! Verily we have sent you as a witness and a bearer of glad tidings and a forewarner.

And (we have sent you) as one who invites (the mankind) towards Allah with His Permission, and (We have made you) a Lighted Lamp (which guides man to the right path).

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayaat 45-46)

Allah Almighty has talked about His beloved Prophet (ﷺ) in a loving manner. He has talked about those five great titles which He bestowed on His Prophet (ﷺ).

1. Witness:

The significance of making Prophet a witness includes three kinds of witness.

i) A Prophet must bear witness to the religious truth. He must clearly tell the people that whatever he is telling is the only truth and the rest is untrue.

ii) He will witness about his nation on the day of judgement.

iii) He must bear witness to Allah Almighty that he truthfully and honestly conveyed Allah's message to the people.

2. A bearer of good tiding (mubashir):

The second title means "Bearer of gold tidings". The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) gave happy news of rewards and forgiveness.

3. Nazir:

It means "warner". The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) warned the people about distraction between disbelieve and idolatry.

4. Claimant of Allah's Commandment:

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) would call the people for worship and obedience by the Commandment of Allah, therefore he was given the special title of دَاعِيًا إِلَى اللّٰهِ.

5. Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as Beacon of Light:

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is a Beacon of Light who removed the darkness of disbelieves and idolatry from the hearts of people. It was a kind of religious and spiritual purification,

Q2. What is the special commandment of Allah about divorcing a wife whose husband has not touched her?

Answer:

Translation:

O you who believe! If you marry the believing women and thereafter divorce them before you have touched them, then you have no right to make them complete their period of Iddat. So give them some wealth (for their subsistence) and release them decently.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 49)

Explanation:

These are some rules prescribed for the women who are divorced before having privacy with their husbands. 'Touching' in this verse refers to having such a privacy with one's wife in which sexual intercourse is possible, though it has not actually taken place. In this case the woman has not to wait for the period of *iddat*, which is obligatory if divorce is given after consummating the marriage by having mutual privacy. The due benefits that are obligated on the husband are the dower. The verse has also emphasized that termination of the tie of marriage should be in beautiful and pleasant manner, and not in hostile atmosphere.

Q3. What special privileges regarding marriage has Allah allowed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)

Answer:

Translation:

O Prophet! Verily we have made lawful to you your wives to whom you have paid their dowers, and those (slave-girls) whom your right hand possesses out of those Allah has given you as prisoners of war, and daughters of your paternal uncles and daughters of your paternal aunts, and daughters of your

maternal uncles and daughters of your maternal aunts who migrated (from Makkah) with you, and any believing woman who surrenders herself (without demanding any dower) to the Prophet provided that the Prophet also wishes to marry her. (All these kinds of women are lawful to the Prophet.) This (permission) is only for you and not for (all) believers. We know what (limitations) we have made obligatory for them concerning their wives and those (slave-girls) they possess. (We have exempted you from these limitations) so that there should be no difficulty for you (or you may be free from blame). And Allah is Forgiving and Merciful.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 50)

(O Prophet!) It is not lawful for you to have other women besides (the present ones) nor are you allowed to change them for other wives (i.e. to divorce the present wives in order to marry other women) even though their beauty attracts you except for those (girl slaves) whom your right hand possesses. And Allah is Watchful over all things.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 52)

Explanation:

Verse 50 (Ayaat 50) specifies some exeptional rules of marriage that were applicable only to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to the exclusion of common Muslims. Firstly, it is declared that all his wives are lawful for him, even though they are more than four in number, while common Muslims may not have more than four wives. Secondly, if a Muslim woman gives a proposal of marriage to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) without dower, it was permissible for him to accept the offer (though the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) did never exercised this option). Thirdly, every husband who has several wives has to maintain full equality between them, not only in maintenance and financial matters, but also in living with them in alternate nights. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was given a concession by this verse to live with whomsoever he wished for as many days as he wished. But again, the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) did never benefit from this concession, and maintained full equality between his wives throughout his marital life. Fourthly, it was prescribed for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) that he could marry only those women who have migrated from Makkah to Madinah. No such condition was imposed on common Muslims. Fifthly, common Muslims were allowed to marry Christian or Jewish women, but the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was forbidden from marrying any Non-Muslim woman.

Verse 52 (Ayaat 52) has two meanings: (1) "No other woman except those made lawful to you in (Verse 50) above, is any more lawful to you" and, (2)

"When your wives have become pleased and ready to stay with you through every kind of hardship and have rejected the world in preference to the Hereafter, and are satisfied that you may treat them as you please, it is no longer lawful for you that you should divorce any of them and take another wife instead." This verse shows that no restriction has been imposed in respect of the slave girls. The possession of the slave girls is lawful for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

۱. هُوَ الَّذِيْ يُصَلِّيْ عَلَيْكُمْ وَمَلٰٓئِكَتُهٗ لِيُخْرِجَكُمْ مِّنَ الظُّلُمٰتِ اِلَى النُّوْرِ ۗ وَكَانَ بِالْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ رَحِيْمًا۔

۲. يٰٓاَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ اِنَّآ اَرْسَلْنٰكَ شَاهِدًا وَّمُبَشِّرًا وَّنَذِيْرًا ۙ وَّدَاعِيًا اِلَى اللّٰهِ بِاِذْنِهٖ وَسِرَاجًا مُّنِيْرًا۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

It is He who sends blessings on you, (and) His angels (also do the same), so that He may bring you out from darkness to light. And He is Merciful to the believers.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 43)

Explanation:

This is meant to make the Muslims realize this: The jealousy are malice of the disbelievers and hypocrites towards you is only due to the mercy that Allah has shown you through His Messenger (ﷺ). It is through him that you have been blessed with the faith, that you have came out from darkness of unbelief and ignorance into the light of Islam, that you have developed the high moral and social qualities by virtue of which you stand distinguished above others.

(2) Translation:

O Prophet! Verily we have sent you as a witness and a bearer of glad tidings and a forewarner

And (we have sent you) as one who invites (the mankind) towards Allah with His Permission, and (We have made you) a Lighted Lamp (which guides man to the right path).

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayaat 45-46)

Allah Almighty has talked about His beloved Prophet (ﷺ) in a loving manner. He has talked about those five great titles which He bestowed on His Prophet (ﷺ).

1. Witness:

The significance of making Prophet a witness includes three kinds of witness.

i) A Prophet must bear witness to the religious truth. He must clearly tell the people that whatever he is telling is the only truth and the rest is untrue.

ii) He will witness about his nation on the day of judgement.

iii) He must bear witness to Allah Almighty that he truthfully and honestly conveyed Allah's message to the people.

2. A bearer of good tiding (mubashir):

The second title means "Bearer of gold tidings". The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) gave happy news of rewards and forgiveness.

3. Nazir:

It means "warner". The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) warned the people about distraction between disbelieve and idolatry.

4. Claimant of Allah's Commandment:

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) would call the people for worship and obedience by the Commandment of Allah, therefore he was given the special title of داعِیاً اِلی اللہ.

5. Holy Prophet (ﷺ) as Beacon of Light:

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is a Beacon of Light who removed the darkness of disbelieves and idolatry from the hearts of people. It was a kind of religious and spiritual purification.

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is the period after divorce called in which a woman cannot get married?

Ans: It is called *iddat* (period of waiting).

Q2. Write down the meaning of تُرجِی, تُؤوِی

Ans: The meaning of تُرجِی is "you wish, you like."

The meaning of تُؤوِی is "keep with you."

Q3. What is the order of Allah about the migrated women (from Makkah)?

Ans: The migrated women (from Makkah) are lawful to the Prophet (ﷺ).

◆ Choose the correct one.

1. **To divorce a woman before departure the *iddat* (period of waiting) period is:**
   (a) 2 months (b) 3 months
   (c) 4 months 10 days (d) none of these
2. **It is He who bring you out from __________:**
   (a) houses (b) darkness (c) mosques (d) forts
3. **And give glad tidings to the believers that for them there is a:**
   (a) great virtue (b) great guideline (c) great bounty (d) great way
4. **And do not yield to the disbelievers and hypocrites and not _______ for their annoying behaviour:**
   (a) care (b) hate (c) anger (d) rage

Answers:

1.	b	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a

Lesson 19

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 53-58)

SUMMARY

Allah Almighty is giving the guideline about the etiquette for paying a visit to Prophet's (ﷺ) home. Allah Almighty ordered the Muslims to send blessing on the Prophet (ﷺ).

EXERCISE

♦ Answer these Questions.

Q1. What etiquette about paying a visit to the Prophet's (ﷺ) house did Allah teach to the believers?

Answer:

Allah taught the believers the following etiquettes about paying a visit to the Holy Prophet's (ﷺ) house.

- Only visit when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) invites you.
- Do not visit at the time of meal.
- Do not enter the house of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) without permission.

Q2. What etiquette did Allah Almighty teach the believers invited by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to come to his home for dinner?

Answer:

The following etiquettes Allah taught the believers:

- Do not go there at the time of preparation of food, go there only in case you are invited.
- Do not enter the house of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) without permission.
- Do not stay unnecessarily.
- If you ask something from the wives of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) ask from behind the curtain.
- Disperse after having eaten.

Q3. What is the importance of sending blessings on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)? What instructions has Allah Almighty given to the believers?

Answer:

Allah Almighty himself sends His worthy salutation for His Holy Prophet (ﷺ). He orders the angels to send salutation on Prophet (ﷺ). It is a prayer of blessing. Allah commands all the believers to send *darood* on His beloved Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) himself said: "He will be nearest to me on the Day of Judgement who sends most abundant worthy salutation on me." (*Tirmzi*)

Allah showers his Blessing on His Prophet (ﷺ) himself and orders all His creatures to do the same.

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

۱. اِنَّ ذٰلِکُمْ کَانَ یُؤْذِی النَّبِیَّ فَیَسْتَحْیٖ مِنْکُمْ وَاللّٰہُ لَا یَسْتَحْیٖ مِنَ الْحَقِّ۔

۲. اِنَّ اللّٰہَ وَمَلٰٓئِکَتَہٗ یُصَلُّوْنَ عَلَی النَّبِیِّ یٰٓاَیُّھَا الَّذِیْنَ اٰمَنُوْا صَلُّوْا عَلَیْہِ وَسَلِّمُوْا تَسْلِیْمًا۔

۳. وَالَّذِیْنَ یُؤْذُوْنَ الْمُؤْمِنِیْنَ وَالْمُؤْمِنٰتِ بِغَیْرِ مَا اکْتَسَبُوْا فَقَدِ احْتَمَلُوْا بُھْتَانًا وَّاِثْمًا مُّبِیْنًا۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

Indeed this thing annoys the Prophet. He is shy of you (to ask you to leave his house). But Allah is not shy of (saying) the truth.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 53)

Explanation:

This verse refers to an event that took place when the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) married Hazrat Zainab (رض) and invited some of *Sahabah* (رض) to the feast of *walimah*. When the meal was served, some people stayed sitting in the house of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) chatting for a long time. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was short of time, and as a courtesy to his guest, he could not leave them, nor to request them to leave. At this occasion these verses were revealed to educate the Muslims about the etiquettes to be observed by the guests towards their hosts.

(2) Translation:

Indeed Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet. O you who believe! Send blessings on him and salute him showing all respect to him.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 56)

Explanation:

Allah's sending His blessings on His Prophet (ﷺ), means this: Allah is very kind to His Prophet (ﷺ): He praises him, blesses his work, exalts his name, and showers His mercy on him. Blessings of the angels, means: They love the Prophet (ﷺ) most dearly and pray to Allah to bless him with the highest ranks, cause his religion and Shariah to flourish and exalt him to the laudable position. Allah instructed believers to send blessings on Prophet (ﷺ).

(3) Translation:

And those who cause annoyance to believing men and believing women (by blaming them) for that which they have not done, bear (on themselves) the burden of calumny and an obvious sin.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 58)

Explanation:

This verse determines the definition of slander. It is to ascribe a fault to a person which he does not have, or an error which he has not committed. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was asked as to what is *ghibat* (backbiting), he (ﷺ) replied: "It is to make mention of your brother in a manner derogatory to him." The questioner said, "And if the fault is there in my brother?" The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) replied: "If the fault that you mentioned is there in him, you backbite him; if it is not there, you slandered him." Such an act is not only a moral sin, which will entail punishment in the Hereafter.

♦ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is essential before entering the house of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: It is essential to take permission before entering the house of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Q2. What are the instructions for those who are invited by the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to come to his home for dinner?

Ans: They should only come if they are invited. After the end of their meal, leave the house and do not waste time in discussion.

Q3. What is said about those who cause inconvenience for the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: Allah's curse is upon them in the world and in the Hereafter and Allah Almighty has kept prepared for them a degrading torment.

Q4. Write down the meaning of يَسْتَحْيِي ?

Ans: Its meaning is: "he is shy of; feels shy"

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. Allah ordered the believers that do not wait in the house of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

(a) for preparation of meal (b) for prizes
(c) for dates (d) for tea

2. This is command for believers that when they finished meal do not amuse yourself by talking:

(a) in the house of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) (b) in the mosque
(c) in the common house (d) in the market

3. After taking the meal to stay at Prophet's home this thing:

(a) pleasant for him (b) annoys him
(c) satisfactory for him (d) none of these

4. The meaning of مُسْتَأْنِسِيْنَ :

(a) amusing yourself (b) to short
(c) to make money (d) to make attention

Answers:

1.	a	2.	a	3.	b	4.	a

Lesson 20

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 59-68)

SUMMARY

Allah is giving instructions about veil for the wives of Prophet (ﷺ) and the other Muslim women. A question about hour of resurrection is answered here.

EXERCISE

♦ Answer these questions.

Q1. What instructions about veil has Allah given to the Muslim women? What is the wisdom behind these instructions?

Answer:

The Instruction about Veil to the Muslim Women:

Translation:

O Prophet! Tell your wives, your daughters and the ladies of the believers that (when they are outdoors) they should draw their shawls over them (i.e. over their faces). This will be better so that they are recognized and may not be harassed. And Allah is Ever Forgiving (and) Most Merciful.

(Surah Ahzaab: Ayat 59)

Explanation:

Some hypocrites in Madinah used to tease women. The verse enjoined upon women to observe *hijab* by drawing their shawls over their faces, so that they might be recognized as noble and modest women, and the hypocrites might not dare to interfere with them. At the same time the verse warned the hypocrites that they must desist from teasing women; otherwise they would be punished for their evil conduct.

Q2. What warning did Allah give to the hypocrites of Madinah? What consequences would they have to meet if they ignored God's instructions?

Answer:

Translation:

If the hypocrites and those in whose hearts is a disease and those who spread (alarming) rumours in the city (Madinah) do not desist (from evil deeds), we will

certainly arouse you against them. Then they will hardly be able to live in your neighbourhood.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 60)

Explanation:

Allah warned such hypocrites and disbelievers that if they did not abstain from their malicious activities they will be condemned. They must come to the right path. Allah has said "we verily shall urge against them," then they will be your neighbours in it, but a little while they will not be able to stay long in Madinah. They will be destroyed soon wherever they go, they will be arrested.

Q3. What has Allah said about the Hour of Resurrection?

Answer:

Translation:

Folk ask you about the Hour (of Resurrection). Tell (them that) the knowledge of it is with Allah alone. And what can make you understand (as to when the Hour is expected to come)? Maybe the Hour is quite near.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 63)

Explanation:

The disbelievers and hypocrites had no faith in the Day of Judgement, They thought it only an empty threat. Therefore, they always asked the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) about the Day of Judgement. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) told them that the knowledge of it is with Allah only as He knows. Allah knows everything about future. The knowledge of future is not given to man.

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

1. يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلنَّبِيُّ قُل لِّأَزْوَٰجِكَ وَبَنَاتِكَ وَنِسَآءِ ٱلْمُؤْمِنِينَ يُدْنِينَ عَلَيْهِنَّ مِن جَلَٰبِيبِهِنَّ ۚ ذَٰلِكَ أَدْنَىٰٓ أَن يُعْرَفْنَ فَلَا يُؤْذَيْنَ ۗ وَكَانَ ٱللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَّحِيمًا۔
2. يَسْـَٔلُكَ ٱلنَّاسُ عَنِ ٱلسَّاعَةِ ۖ قُلْ إِنَّمَا عِلْمُهَا عِندَ ٱللَّهِ ۚ وَمَا يُدْرِيكَ لَعَلَّ ٱلسَّاعَةَ تَكُونُ قَرِيبًا۔
3. إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ لَعَنَ ٱلْكَٰفِرِينَ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُمْ سَعِيرًا۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

O Prophet! Tell your wives, your daughters and the ladies of the believers that

(when they are outdoors) they should draw their shawls over them (i.e. over their faces). This will be better so that they are recognized and may not be harassed. And Allah is Ever Forgiving (and) Most Merciful

(Surah Ahzaab: Ayat 59)

Explanation:

The woman should wrap themselves up well in their sheets, and should draw and let down a part of the sheet in front of the face. Allah Almighty has commanded the women that when they move out of their houses for an outdoor duty, they should conceal their faces by drawing and letting down over themselves a part of their sheets, keeping only the eyes uncovered. The reason behind this was that she should cover herself up well to express chastity and purity of character so that the disbelievers do not cherish any false hope when they see her.

(2) Translation:

Folk ask you about the Hour (of Resurrection). Tell (them that) the knowledge of it is with Allah alone. And what can make you understand (as to when the Hour is expected to come)? Maybe the Hour is quite near.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 63)

Explanation:

The disbelievers and hypocrites had no faith in the Day of Judgement. They thought it only an empty threat. Therefore, they always asked the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) about the Day of Judgement. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) told them that the knowledge of it is with Allah only as He knows. Allah knows everything about future. The knowledge of future is not given to man.

(3) Translation:

Verily Allah has cursed the disbelievers and He has made for them the blazing fire.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 64)

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What are the instructions for Muslim women when they leave their houses?

Ans: They should put veil before leaving the houses.

Q2. What is the benefit of veil for women?

Ans: They will be recognized as noble and modest women and will not be annoyed.

Q3. What is said about the Day of Judgement?

Ans: It is said that its knowledge is with Allah. It may be very close.

Q4. How will the infidels be treated on the Day of Judgement?

Ans: They will be cursed and put in the blazing fire forever. There will be no supporter nor helper for them.

Q5. What is the meaning of جَلَابِيْب?

Ans: It mean Shawls.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. The knowledge of the Day of Judgement is with:
(a) Allah
(b) The Holy Prophet (ﷺ)
(c) Hazrat Jibraeel (علیہ السلام)
(d) Companions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)

2. The disbelievers will live in that fire, there they will find no friend and no:
(a) associate (b) helper (c) companion (d) assistant

3. And you will not find any change in the:
(a) love of Allah (b) abandon (c) practice of Allah (d) blessing

4. Allah has cursed the disbelievers and He has made for them the:
(a) punishment (b) reward (c) blazing fire (d) hell

5. The women believers when they are outdoors they should:
(a) draw their shawls (b) wear jewellery (c) do makeup (d) none of these

6. The meaning of اَلْمُرْجِفُوْنَ is:
(a) lier (b) informer of good news
(c) announcement (d) scandal mongers

Answers:

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	c
5.	a	6.	d				

Lesson 21

Surah Al-Ahzaab (The Clans): (Aayaat 69-73)

SUMMARY

Allah have proved the innocence of Hazrat Musa (علیہ السلام). There is an order to talk straight and right. Allah offered the trust to all His creatures but man have accepted it because he is unjust to himself. The order of pardon is also explained here.

EXERCISE

♦ Answer these questions

Q1. What did Allah make the believers understand by quoting the example of Hazrat Musa (علیہ السلام)?

Answer:

Translation:

O believers! Be not be like those who harassed Moses (by slandering him). Then Allah proved him innocent of their allegations, and he was esteemed in the sight of Allah.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 69)

Explanation:

The Israelites annoyed Hazrat Musa (علیہ السلام) at different occasion by levelling false charges against him, but Allah cleared him of all such accusations.

Q2. What lesson does Allah give to the believers about speaking words?

Answer:

Translation:

O believers! Fear Allah and say the words straight and right.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 70)

Explanation:

In this verse Allah commands believers to have *Taqwa* of Him, worshipping Him as if they can see Him, and to (speak always the truth.) meaning, to speak in a straightforward manner, with no crookedness or distortion. He promises them that if they do that, He will reward them by making their deeds righteous, i.e., enabling them to do righteous deeds, and He will forgive them their past

sins. With regard to whatever sins they may commit in the future, He will inspire them to repent from them.

Q3. What was the trust that Allah offered to the heavens, earth and mountains? Did they bear the trust? Who bore it?

Answer:

Translation:

Verily we offered the trust (of responsibilities and powers) to the heavens and the earth and the mountains but they refused to bear it. But man undertook it. Indeed he is unjust (to himself) and ignorant (of the consequences of betraying this trust).

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 72)

Explanation:

In the end, Allah wants man to realize his real position in the world; if in that position he regarded the life of the world as mere fun and sport and adopted a wrong attitude carelessly. The word *Amanat* implies *Khilafat* which, according to the Quran, man has been granted on the earth.

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

۱. يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ وَقُوْلُوْا قَوْلًا سَدِيْدًا۔

۲. اِنَّا عَرَضْنَا الْاَمَانَةَ عَلَى السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَالْجِبَالِ فَاَبَيْنَ اَنْ يَّحْمِلْنَهَا وَاَشْفَقْنَ مِنْهَا وَحَمَلَهَا الْاِنْسَانُ ۭ اِنَّهٗ كَانَ ظَلُوْمًا جَهُوْلًا۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

O believers! Fear Allah and say the words straight and right.

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 70)

Explanation:

In this verse Allah commands believers to have *Taqwa* of Him, worshipping Him as if they can see Him, and to (speak always the truth.) meaning, to speak in a straightforward manner, with no crookedness or distortion. He promises them that if they do that, He will reward them by making their deeds righteous, i.e., enabling them to do righteous deeds, and He will forgive them their past sins. With regard to whatever sins they may commit in the future, He will inspire them to repent from them.

(2) Translation:

Verily we offered the trust (of responsibilities and powers) to the heavens and

the earth and the mountains but they refused to bear it. But man undertook it. Indeed he is unjust (to himself) and ignorant (of the consequences of betraying this trust).

(Surah Al-Ahzaab: Aayat 72)

Explanation:

'Trust' in this verse means 'the responsibility of Allah's obedience with one's free will'. Allah, in His infinite wisdom, offered to His different creations that they might be given a choice to obey or disobey some of His commands. If they would opt to receive such a choice, they would have to obey Allah with their free will, in which case they would deserve the eternal bliss of Paradise, but in case they disobey Him, they would be punished in Hell. They were asked whether or not they are prepared to assume such a responsibility. This offer was made to the heavens and the earth and the mountains, but all of them refused to assume such a risky responsibility and opted to remain in their existing state in which they have neither a choice, nor any fear of punishment in Hell. But when this 'responsibility' was offered to man, he readily accepted it. According to the majority of the exegetes, this offer was made to the heavens and the earth and the mountains in real terms, because all these creations have some kind of sense created by Allah, as is evident from different Qur'anic verses.

The verse refers to those people who are heedless to the responsibility assumed by them and who fearlessly violate Allah's commands. They are unjust to themselves, as they are subjecting themselves to a horrible punishment, and they are unaware of the ultimate end they have to face.

- **Write the short answer of the following questions:**

Q1. Why did the man undertake the trust?

Ans: The man undertook the trust because he is unjust and ignorant.

Q2. Which things refused to took the trust?

Ans: The heavens and the earth and the mountains refused to bear the trust.

Q3. What is the meaning of trust in this lesson?

Ans: Its meaning is the responsibilities and the powers in the other words *khilafat* which Allah has given to man.

Q4. What is the reward for those people who obey Allah and His Messenger (ﷺ)?

Ans: Allah Almighty will set your acts and forgive your sins and you have certainly attained a great achievement.

Q5. Write down the meaning of اَشْفَقْنَ ?

Ans: The meaning of اَشْفَقْنَ is "they were afraid."

• Choose the correct one:

1. O believers! Be not like those who harassed?
(a) Moses (علیہ السلام) (b) Noah (علیہ السلام)
(c) Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) (d) Esa (علیہ السلام)

2. O believers! Fear Allah and talk:
(a) straight (b) right
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) None of these

3. Hazrat Musa (علیہ السلام) was ________ in the court of Allah:
(a) pious (b) respectable (c) noble (d) beloved

4. Whose nation is Bani-Israel?
(a) Hazrat Esa (علیہ السلام) (b) Hazrat Noah (علیہ السلام)
(c) Hazrat Musa (علیہ السلام) (d) Hazrat Ayub (علیہ السلام)

5. Who undertook the trust?
(a) man (b) mountains (c) animals (d) angels

6. The meaning of وَجِیْهًا is?
(a) esteemed (b) honourable
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) None of these

Answers:

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	c
5.	a	6.	c				

Lesson 22

Surah Al-Mumtahanah: An Introduction

SUMMARY

This Surah has many parts. The first part deals with a special aspect of the life of believer. It is about the women who accepted Islam and the Muslims were ordered to examine women coming from Makkah to Madinah in large number. Secondly an important matter discussed in these verses is that what kind of social relations should believers maintain with the disbelievers. Thirdly Allah remarked, those who exterminated you from your native land cannot be your friends. If they accept Islam then they are your friends. Fourthly the Muslims should take Oath from migrated women and it is not allowed by Allah to marry the believing women to disbelieving men.

EXERCISE

◆ Answer these Questions

Q1. When and where was the Surah Al-Mumtahanah revealed? Why is it named so?

Answer:

"Mumtahanah", the title of the Surah, means 'the women to be examined'. The Surah is the fourth of the ten Madinah Surahs. This Surah was revealed after the Hudabiyah treaty. The Surah was named so because in it Allah asked the Muslims to examine the women coming from Makkah in large number after they had accepted Islam.

Q2. What important matter has been discussed in the Surah Al-Mumtahanah?

Answer:

The important matter discussed in these verses is that what type of social relations should believers maintain with the disbelievers. The verses also deal with the problem arising from the migration of Makkan women after they had accepted Islam. According to the terms of the treaty of Hudabiyah, if a Muslim man migrated from Makkah to Madinah, he would be given back to the disbelievers of Makkah. Thus there was a need to make new laws for dealing with these women.

Q3. What type of social relations should Muslims have with the disbelievers?

Answer:

As for the question of maintaining relations with the disbelievers, Allah remarked: Those who exterminated you from your native land cannot be your

friends. So you should have no soft corner for them in your heart. You should follow the example of Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) and his followers who said to the disbelievers, "We are your enemy and you are our enemy". However, you should show good conduct and kindness to those disbelievers who had not been cruel to you. There is likelihood that such people accept Islam and make friends with you.

Q4. What problem was created by the migration of the believing women from Makkah to Madinah?

Answer:

As for the migrant women Allah says: Make sure that these women believe in Islam. You should not hand over the believing women to the disbelievers. No marriage tie is lawful between the believing women and the disbelieving men. Ask the believing women to pay the dowers to their disbelieving husbands. Muslims can marry such women by paying their dowers. You must keep the Muslim society pure and free of all evils.

Q5. What Commandments did Allah Almighty give to the believers to deal with the migrant women?

Answer:

'Mumtahanah' the title of Surah means 'the woman to be examined'. The Surah was named so because in it Allah asked the Muslims to examine the women coming from Makkah in large number. These women claimed that they had accepted Islam and therefore could not live with their pagan husbands. The examination of these women was to be carried out firstly to make sure whether they were true in their claim and secondly to settle their affairs with their former husbands and make them the members of the Muslim society in Madinah.

◆ Fill in the Blanks.

1. Surah Al-Mumtahanah is the _______ of the ten Madinah Surahs.
2. The verses of Surah Al-Mumtahanah were revealed after the disbelievers had broken the _____________.
3. Some verses of the Surah Al-Mumtahanah also deal with the problem arising from the _______ of believing women from Makkah.
4. The Muslims should not hand over the _______ women to the _______ men.
5. No marriage tie is lawful between the _______ women and the _______ men.
6. Muslims must keep their society pure and _______ of all evils.

Answers:

1. fourth　2. Hudaibiyah Treaty　3. migration
4. believing, disbelievers　5. Believing, disbelieving　6. free

Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is meant by Mumtahana?

Ans: The meaning of Mumtahana is 'the women to be examined'.

Q2. What Allah has explained about Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) in this Surah?

Ans: Allah said "You should follow the example of Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) and his followers who said to the disbelievers, "We are your enemy and you are our enemy".

Q3. What Allah Almighty ordered about disbelievers?

Ans: Allah remarked: Those who exterminated you from your native land cannot be your friends, so you should have no soft corner for them in your heart.

Q4. What instruction Allah Almighty remarked about believing women and disbelieving man?

Ans: No marriage tie is lawful between the believing women and the disbelieving men.

Choose the correct one:

1. The literal meanings of Mumtahana are:
(a) examining (b) providing (c) testing (d) Both (a) and (c)

2. The verses of Surah Al-Mumtahana are:
(a) 5 (b) 13 (c) 18 (d) 22

3. The number of sections in Surah Al-Mumtahana are:
(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 13 (d) 70

4. The important matter discussed in this Surah is ________ between believers maintain with disbelievers:
(a) social relationship (b) economical relationship
(c) political relationship (d) None of these

5. Surah Al-Mumtahane was revealed after the:
(a) war of Badar (b) war of Ohad
(c) hudabiyah Treaty (d) war of Ahzab

Answers

1.	a	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a
5.	c						

Lesson **23**

Surah Al-Mumtahanah (The Woman to be Examined): (Aayaat 1-6)

SUMMARY

In these Aayaat, Allah strictly announces the Muslims not to befriend with the enemy of Allah. They are the real enemies of the Muslims. The Muslims should follow Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) who prayed for his father but did not nourish any connection with him for Allah's sake.

EXERCISE

• Answer these Questions

Q1. How should the believers behave towards the disbelievers who are the enemy of Islam and the believers?

Answer:

Translation:

O you who believe! Do not take My enemy and your enemy as friends. You offer them your love whereas they reject the Truth that has come to you. They have driven out the Messenger and yourselves (from your homes) simply for the reason that you believe in Allah, your Lord. If you have come out (of your homes) to make struggle in My way and you seek My pleasure (then do not take them as your friends). You secretly make friends with them and we know well what you do secretly and what you do openly. And whoever does so (i.e. makes friends with enemy in secret) he has indeed gone astray from the (right) path.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 1)

According to these verses the Muslims left their houses for the will of Allah, migrated, faced the persecutions of the infidels and fought against them. All this is correct and they have their reward but some among the Muslims are out to develop friendship with the infidels. You know very well that they are your as well as Allah's enemy friendship with them in any context is unprofitable. They are your sworn enemies. They do not see eye to eye with you, so show them not friendship.

Q2. State the reasons for which Allah has forbidden the Muslims from being friendly with the enemies of Allah and His Prophet (ﷺ).

Answer:

Translation:

If they were to gain supremacy over you, they would be your enemy and they would stretch out (use) their hands and tongues against you with evil (intention), and they want you to disbelieve (and reject the Truth).

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 2)

The reason is that the disbelievers had no faith in what has come to you of the truth. They are your enemies because you believe in Allah, your Lord. They desire that you should disbelieve and they gain the upper hand over you.

Q3. How do the disbelievers behave towards the believers after gaining supremacy over them?

Answer:

The disbelievers behave to you as enemies and stretch forth their hands and their tongues against you with evil.

Q4. Which good example of Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) and his followers has Allah asked the Muslims to follow?

Answer:

Translation:

Indeed there is for you a good example in Ibrahim and his followers when they said to their folk: We are unconcerned with you and with all that you worship besides Allah. And there has arisen between us and you enmity and hatred forever unless you believe in one Allah-except for that which Ibrahim said to his, father: I will seek forgiveness for you though I have no power to get anything on your behalf from Allah. (Hazrat Ibrahim and his followers prayed:) O our Lord! In Thee we put our trust and to Thee we turn in repentance and to thee there is (our) final destination.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 4)

Explanation:

Allah gave the example of Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام). Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) and his companions set apart from the disbelievers and said them clearly that unless they believe in Allah there would be no friendship between them. Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) promised his father to ask forgiveness for him: But afterwards when he realized that the father for whose forgiveness he was praying, was an enemy of Allah, he excused himself from it and broke off even this relationship

of love and sympathy with him. Allah advised to follow the good example of Hazrat Ibrahim (عليه السلام) not to have friendship with non-believers.

Q5. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

١. إن يثقفوكم يكونوا لكم أعداء ويبسطوا إليكم أيديهم وألسنتهم بالسوء وودوا لو تكفرون۔

٢. لن تنفعكم أرحامكم ولا أولادكم ۚ يوم القيامة ۚ يفصل بينكم ۚ والله بما تعملون بصير۔

٣. ربنا عليك توكلنا وإليك أنبنا وإليك المصير۔

٤. ومن يتول فإن الله هو الغني الحميد۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

If they were to gain supremacy over you, they would be your enemy and they would stretch out (use) their hands and tongues against you with evil (intention), and they want you to disbelieve (and reject the Truth).

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 2)

Explanation:

Allah has given the believers this lesson forever. It is contrary to the profession of the faith that a person should act, out of any motive or reason, in a way detrimental to the interests of Islam and subservient to the interests of disbelief when a conflict is going on between Islam and disbelief and some people have adopted a hostile attitude towards the Muslims only because they are Muslims. Even if a person be wholly free from any ill-will against Islam and acts thus not with an evil intention but for the sake of a dire personal need, the act anyhow is unbecoming of a believer, and whoever acts thus strays from the right way.

(2) Translation:

Your blood relations and (even) your children will be of no benefit to you on the Day of judgement. He (Allah) will set you apart one from the other. And Allah sees all that you do.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 3)

Explanation:

Allah said: The relations for whose sake you commit grave errors, will not save you on the Day of Resurrection. No one will dare come forward in the court of

Allah and say: Our father, or our son, or our brother had committed this sin for our sake; therefore, we may be punished instead of him. At that time everyone will be worried only about himself, and weighed down with the anxiety of somehow saving himself from the consequences of his own acts, not to speak of being ready to take the burden of another's sins on him.

(3) Translation:

O our Lord! In Thee we put our trust and to Thee we turn in repentance and to thee there is (our) final destination.

(Surah Al- Mumtahanah: Aayat 4)

Explanation:

Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) said to Allah that we have great trust in you in every way. We just look towards you in every problem. And we will return ourselves to you at last.

(4) Translation:

And anyone who turns away (he should bear in mind that) Allah is Above all wants and worthy of All Praise.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 6)

Explanation:

That is, Allah has no need of such believers, who profess to believe in His religion as well as maintain friendly relations with His enemies. He is Self Sufficient: His Godhead does not require that they should acknowledge Him as God. He is Self-Praiseworthy, i.e. His being praiseworthy is not dependent on the people's praising and glorifying Him. If they affirm the faith, they do so not for any good of Allah, but for their own good. And they cannot gain anything from their affirmation of the faith until they break off all connections of love and friendship with the enemies of Allah as the Prophet Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) and his companions did.

◆ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. Why should infidels not be made friends?

Ans: Infidels should not be made friends because they denied to accept Islam and expelled the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) and believers from their houses.

Q2. What is the condition for making the infidels friend?

Ans: If they become Muslims. They can be made friends.

Q3. What will be the attitude of infidels with Muslims in the reaction of secret friendship?

Ans: If they get hold of Muslims, they will be their enemies and will stretch forth their hands and their tongues with evil. They desire that the Muslims should anyhow become disbelievers.

Choose the correct one.

1. The enemy of the Muslims are:
(a) enemy of Allah (b) their helper
(c) friends of nobody (d) make them friends

2. Infidels desire:
(a) They hide themselves (b) Muslims become infidels
(c) They live for long time (d) They get forgiveness

3. Why Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) asked Allah for the forgiveness of his father?
(a) He was permitted.
(b) He believed in Allah Almighty for the forgiveness.
(c) He had promised his father.
(d) Any other reason

4. Which Prophet of Allah should be followed for the treatment with infidels?
(a) Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام) (b) Hazrat Ismaeel (علیہ السلام)
(c) Hazrat Moses (علیہ السلام) (d) Hazrat Adam (علیہ السلام)

5. The meaning of تُلْقُوْنَ is:
(a) you put (b) you got control
(c) you offer (d) you hide

Answers:

1.	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	a
5.	c						

Lesson 24

Surah Al-Mumtahanah (The Woman to be Examined): (Aayaat 7-13)

SUMMARY

In these Aayaat, Allah has clearly explained that only He has the power to make friendship between you and your enemies. In the second part of this lesson, Allah is giving instructions about migrated women. A Muslim cannot make wife a disbelieving woman. Allah also commanding about the pledge of believing women. Allah also ordered the believers to take not as friends the people who incurred the wrath of Allah.

EXERCISE

♦ Answer these Questions.

Q1. Which disbelievers has Allah allowed the believers to do good and justice to?

Answer:

Translation:

Allah does not forbid you from showing kindness and doing justice to those who did not fight you on account of (your) Faith nor did they drive you out from your homes. Verily Allah loves those who do justice (to others).

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 8)

Explanation:

Justice demands that you should not be hostile to those who are not hostile to you, for it is not justice to treat the enemy and the non-enemy alike. You have every right to adopt a stern attitude towards those who persecuted you for embracing Islam and compelled you to leave your homes and pursued you even after your expulsion. But as for those who were not partners in persecuting you, you should treat them well and should fulfil the right they have on you because of blood and other relationships.

Q2. What has Allah commanded the believers about the believing women who have taken refuge in Madinah?

Answer:

Translation:

O believers! When believing women come to you as refugees, you should

examine them. Allah knows very well about their faith. If you come to know about them that they are (really) believers, then do not send them back to the disbelieving men. The (believing) women are not lawful (wives) for those (disbelieving) men, nor are those (disbelieving) men lawful (husbands) for these (believing) women. And pay them (the disbelieving husbands) that which they spent (as dowers on their believing wives) and it is not a sin for you if you marry such (believing) woman on payment of their dues (dowers). And do not keep on retaining with you their honour (marital ties) and ask (them) for (the return of) that which you have spent (on them as dowers). And (similarly) let the (disbelieving) men ask for that which they have spent (as dowers on their believing wives). That is the command of Allah. He does justice between you. And Allah is All-Knowing (and) Wise.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 10)

Explanation:

According to the terms of the Treaty of Hudaibiyah, if a person from Makkah would embrace Islam and for that reason would come to Madinah, the Muslims had to send him back to Makkah. This rule was applicable to men and not to women, but when some women migrated to Madinah after embracing Islam, their relatives demanded them back. Verses 10 to 12 of this *Surah* declared that it was not allowed for Muslims to send them back, if they were proved to have embraced Islam. In order to verify the correctness of their statement, a test was suggested. Some women who came in this way were married to their Non-Muslim husbands in Makkah. This *Surah* declared that their marriage with them was broken, and they could marry any Muslim in Madinah. Some financial matters relating to such marriages are also settled in these verses.

Since their Non-Muslim husbands had paid dower to these women, and their marriage with them was terminated as a legal requirement without their violation, the dower paid by them was ordered to be returned to them in all fairness.

Q3. State the points on which Allah has asked the believers to put the migrating women under the oath of allegiance.

Answer:

Translation:

O Prophet! When the believing women come to you for taking the oath of allegiance (and if they make a promise) that they will not associate anything with Allah, that they will not steal, that they will not commit adultery, that they will not kill their children, that they will not produce any vicious slander which they have devised between their hands and feet (i.e. they will not make a false statement to damage somebody's reputation) and that they will not disobey

you in a matter which is just (or right), then accept their allegiance and pray to Allah for their forgiveness. Verily Allah is Forgiving (and) Merciful.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 12)

Explanation:

It was a common practice among pagans of Arabia that a woman adopted a child and attributed it to her husband. In some cases, she gave birth to an illegitimate child and claimed that it was from her husband. That is why undertaking was especially made part of the pledge.

The believing women were ordered to take the oath of allegiance.

- They will not associate anyone with Allah.
- They will not steal.
- They will not commit adultery.
- They will not kill their children.
- They will not produce any vicious slander which they have devised between their hand and feet.

Q4. Explain the following passages of the Holy Quran in your words.

۱. لَا يَنْهٰكُمُ اللّٰهُ عَنِ الَّذِيْنَ لَمْ يُقَاتِلُوْكُمْ فِي الدِّيْنِ وَلَمْ يُخْرِجُوْكُمْ مِّنْ دِيَارِكُمْ اَنْ تَبَرُّوْهُمْ وَتُقْسِطُوْٓا اِلَيْهِمْ۔

۲. يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا لَا تَتَوَلَّوْا قَوْمًا غَضِبَ اللّٰهُ عَلَيْهِمْ قَدْ يَئِسُوْا مِنَ الْاٰخِرَةِ كَمَا يَئِسَ الْكُفَّارُ مِنْ اَصْحٰبِ الْقُبُوْرِ۔

Answer:

(1) Translation:

Allah does not forbid you from showing kindness and doing justice to those who did not fight you on account of (your) Faith nor did they drive you out from your homes.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 8)

Explanation:

Justice demands that you should not be hostile to those who are not hostile to you, for it is not justice to treat the enemy and the non-enemy alike. You have every right to adopt a stern attitude towards those who persecuted you for embracing Islam and compelled you to leave your homes and pursued you even after your expulsion. But as for those who were not partners in persecuting you,

you should treat them well and should fulfil the right they have on you because of blood and other relationships.

(2) Translation:

O you who believe! Do not be friendly with the people on whom is the wrath of Allah. They are in despair about the Hereafter, just as the disbelievers are in despair about (the life of) those who are (lying buried) in graves.

(Surah Al-Mumtahanah: Aayat 13)

Explanation:

Probably the reference is to Jews of Madinah, as it was declared in Surah Al-Maidah (5:80) that Allah is angry with them. They have despaired from a good life in the Hereafter, as all the infidels have no hope that their deceased relatives and friends could benefit them from the graves.

♦ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is said about the women who migrate from Makkah?

Ans: They should not be given back to the Makkans.

Q2. What is order about Nikah if any one of the disbelieving husband or wife become Muslim?

Ans: Nikah is broken.

Q3. With which infidels it is not forbidden to do kindness?

Ans: Who did not fight against the Muslims, did not expel the Muslims from their houses or did not favour the other infidels.

Q4. What was the condition about returning of men according to Hudabiyah Treaty?

Ans: If any man of Makkah embraced Islam and came to Madinah, Muslims had to return him back. But if any Muslim went to Makkah, infidels will not return him back.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. The women who migrated to Madinah:

(a) should be returned (b) should be tested
(c) should be imprisoned (d) should be killed

2. The women, who migrated, took Oath that:

(a) they would not commit theft (b) They would not commit adultery
(c) they would not kill their children (d) all of these

3. If the infidels embrace Islam, they are our:

(a) brother (b) enemy (c) friend (d) both a and c

4. The infidels are despaired of inmate of graves:

(a) they will show them the right path
(b) they will save them from Allah's wrath
(c) they will be given a life again
(d) none of these

5. The nation upon whom is Allah's wrath:

(a) should be destroyed
(b) should not be made friend
(c) should be imprisoned
(d) none of these

6. The meaning of فَامْتَحِنُوهُنَّ is:

(a) you should examine those women
(b) you love those women
(c) you help them
(d) you kill those women

7. The meaning of يُبَايِعْنَ is:

(a) those women take the oath of allegiance.
(b) they believe
(c) who did take oath
(d) all of these

Answers:

1.	b	2.	d	3.	d	4.	c
5.	b	6.	a	7.	a		

Lesson 25

Ahadith-e-Mubarakah
(Traditions of the Holy Prophet ﷺ)

SUMMARY

- There are 23 *Ahadith* in this lesson describing about different topics. *Hadith* is the secondary source of Islamic guideline after Quran.

The importance of Ahadith-e-Mubarakah is evident from the following verses of the Holy Quran.

Accept that which the Messenger gives you and abstain from that which he forbids you. (59:7)

In this lesson, first *Hadith* is about the importance of knowledge for a Muslim. Second one is about recitation and learning of Holy Quran. Manners have most importance in a Muslim life. Behaviour with elders and youngers is most important and beneficial to others. Mother is paradise in Muslim life. Bribery takes a *Momin* to Hell. Everyone is answerable to his subjects. Best act in Muslim life is remembrance of Allah Almighty and best prayer is to seek knowledge. Explanation about prayer and its manners. Holy Prophet (ﷺ) also gave instructions about Friday prayer and address. The pillar of Islam *fast* is also discussed that it is a source of forgiveness by Allah. By showering blessing of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) Allah Almighty opened the gate of peace and safety.

The basic principles for the accomplishment of faith are explained. Importance of preaching of Islam is also described in this lesson.

EXERCISE

♦ Write short answers to the following questions:

Q1. Write down the literal meaning of *Hadith*.

Ans: Literally Hadith means a saying or narration.

Q2. What is the terminological meaning of *Hadith* in Islam?

Ans: In Islamic terminology *Hadith* means the tradition of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) i.e., his sayings as well as his practices.

Q3. What is the most important source of Islamic law after the Holy Quran?

Ans: Hadith is the most important source of Islamic law after the Holy Quran.

Q4. Give the Quranic evidence about the importance of Ahadith-e-Mubarakah?

Ans: The importance of Ahadith-e-Mubarakah is evident from the following verses of the Holy Quran.

Accept that which the Messenger gives you and abstain from that which he forbids you. (59:7)

One who obeys the Messenger, he obeys Allah. (4:80)

Obey Allah and obey the Messenger. (5:92)

Verily you have, in the Messenger of Allah, a good example. (33:21)

Q5. What did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said about the importance of knowledge?

Ans: The Holy Prophet said:

To seek knowledge is the duty of every Muslim male and Muslim female.

Q6. Prove the importance of knowledge by the Quranic Verses?

Ans: The very first Quranic verse revealed to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) Allah Almighty commanded:

Read in the name of your Lord Who created man out of a clot. Read! And your Lord is Most Bountiful. He taught you by the pen. He taught you that which he (man) did not know. (96:1-5)

Q7. What is the basic instinct of man?

Ans: It is the basic instinct of man that he wants to get the knowledge of himself and of the universe. It is only because of acquiring knowledge that man enjoys superiority over all other creatures. Knowledge was the greatest gift that Allah Almighty gave to Hazrat Adam (علیہ السلام).

Q8. What is the requirement of Islam from its believers?

Ans: Islam is a practical religion which requires its believers to perform certain duties to achieve success in this world as well as in the Hereafter.

Q9. Who is the best person among the Muslims?

Ans: According to *Hadith*:

The best of you is he who has learnt the Quran and teaches it (to others).

Q10. Write down the literal meaning of the word Quran?

Ans: The word "Quran" literally means that which is read or recited.

Q11. What is the subject of the Holy Quran?

Ans: The subject of the Holy Quran is man and it presents a complete code of human life.

Q12. How Holy Quran provides us guidance?

Ans: It provides guidance in financial, social, political and scientific affairs.

Q13. What is the obligation for Muslim regarding Holy Quran?

Ans: It is, therefore, obligatory that we learn the Holy Quran, meditate over it, follow its instructions and communicate its message to others.

Q14. What does Islam want from man?

Ans: Islam wants man to avoid the wrongs in spite of having the power to do them.

Q15. How should a believer spend his life according to the sayings of Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: The sayings of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) also means that a believer should mould his feelings and thoughts in accordance with the will and pleasure of Allah Almighty and His Prophet (ﷺ).

Q16. Write down the translation of a verse about the obedience of Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: Allah Almighty says: "One who obeys the Messenger, he obeys Allah". (4:80)

Q17. Who is the most perfect believer among Muslims according to the *Hadith*?

Ans: **The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:**

Indeed the most perfect in faith among believers is the one who is the best in manners.

Q18. What is importance of manners in human life?

Ans: Manners present the clear picture of man's personality. When a person shows good manners in settling affairs with others, the inner and outer features of his personality become clear.

Good manners are the only way to turn hatred into love and enemies into friends.

Q19. How did the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) preached Islam?

Ans: It was due to good manners that the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), while preaching the true religion of Allah, managed to subdue even the most stubborn enemies of Islam.

Q20. Write down the translation:

Ans: The Hadith is given below:

لَيْسَ مِنَّا مَنْ لَّمْ يَرْحَمْ صَغِيْرَنَا وَلَمْ يُوَقِّرْ كَبِيْرَنَا

He is not amongst us who does not show mercy to the young and respect to the elders.

Q21. What are the attributes of Allah Almighty and what Allah Almighty wants from man?

Ans: Man is the most eminent of the created beings. As such he is expected to develop in himself Allah's attributes and express them in his words and actions. For example, Allah is Just, so man should also do justice. Allah is Forgiving, so man should also forgive others for their faults.

Q22. What is the most prominent attribute of Allah?

Ans: The most prominent attribute of Allah is mercy.

Q23. How should a Muslim behave with elders?

Ans: The Muslims should show respect to elders.

Q24. Who is the most successful person in Islamic society according to *Hadith*?

Ans: According to Hadith: "The best among the people is the one who is beneficial to others".

Q25. What is the source of Prosperity according to the Holy Quran?

Ans: In the Holy Quran Allah says that only those persons prosper who stand to benefit others and struggle for the welfare of mankind.

Q26. What does the word Islam mean?

Ans: The word "Islam" means "peace", so those who believe in Islam should be a source of peace and kindness for this world. Only those who are peaceful and kind to others, will deserve the Mercy of God on the Day of Judgement.

Q27. Write down a *Hadith* on the importance of mothers in Islamic Society.

Ans: The Hadith is given below:

اَلْجَنَّةُ تَحْتَ اَقْدَامِ الْاُمَّهَاتِ

Paradise lies under the feet of mothers.

Q28. How does the Holy Quran emphasise about mother's importance?

Ans: Holy Quran gives more importance to mother and stresses upon children to be more considerate and obedient to mother than to father.

Q29. What did Holy Prophet (ﷺ) say about bribery?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

اَلرَّاشِیْ وَالْمُرْتَشِیْ کِلَاھُمَافِی النَّارِ

Both the briber and the bribee will go to hell.

Q30. What does the word bribe mean?

Ans: To bribe means to pay money to someone to persuade him to help you, especially by doing something dishonest. The practice of offering and accepting bribe becomes common when there is no justice in society, and people fail to get their justified rights by lawful means.

Q31. According to *Hadith* what is the major cause of the devastation of Islamic brotherhood and destruction of Islamic society?

Ans: The major cause of devastation of Islamic brotherhood and destruction of Islamic society is to cooperate with injustice practices.

Q32. Write down a Hadith about self-responsibility.

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

كُلُّكُمْ رَاعٍ وَكُلُّكُمْ مَسْئُوْلٌ عَنْ رَعِيَّتِهٖ۔

Everyone of you is the caretaker and everyone of you is answerable about his subjects.

Q33. What is the importance of self-responsibility in human life?

Ans: Everyone in this world has been entrusted with some responsibility.

A ruler is responsible for the protection of the rights of the citizens. Parents are responsible for bringing up their children. A teacher is responsible for imparting education to his students. One must perform one's duties honestly and carefully because each one of us will be answerable to Allah Almighty in this regard on the Day of Judgement.

Q34. According to *Hadith*, what is the best way to remember Allah?

Ans: The best way to remember Allah is to recite "La ilaha illallah".

لَآاِلٰہَ اِلَّا اللّٰہُ

There is no god but Allah.

Q35. What is the meaning of اِلٰہ?

Ans: 'Ilah' means the being that deserves to be worshipped.

Q36. What is the base of Islamic religion?

Ans: The base of Islamic religion is 'Tauheed'.

Q37. Write down the best prayer for Muslims?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) says that the best prayer for us is to seek forgiveness from Allah for our sins and faults.

Q38. What should a human being do to be loved by Allah?

Ans: If someone likes to be loved by Allah, he should recite in his heart the words 'La ilaha illallah' and 'Istighfar' which means "There is no god but Allah" and "I seek forgiveness from Allah (for my sins and faults)".

Q39. What does our faith demand from our wishes?

Ans: Our wishes should be according to the teachings of Islam.

Q40. What is the importance of prayer (salat) in Islam?

Ans: Salat is the pillar of Islam.

Q41. What is the best example about worship?

Ans: A building cannot stand without its pillars. Similarly, the structure of Islam cannot stand without prayers. If prayers are left aside, it is nothing but to weaken the religion.

Q42. Describe the importance of prayer in Islam by a Hadith of Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: Prayers occupy important position in Islam. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said,

Those who do not offer their prayers knowingly do not deserve to be called Muslims.

Q43. What is the role of Salat (prayers) in human life?

Ans: Salaat (prayers) forms the first step towards further progress of man. It keeps man away from evil. It is also the means of levelling all differences of rank, colour and nationality. Every Muslim is under an obligation to say prayers five times a day. When the Muazzin calls the Muslims for prayers and success, every Muslim gives positive response to his call. Thus in a way he bears witness that he is true to his faith. Thus saying prayers is the only means of communication between Allah and the believer. Hence prayer is an important pillar of religion.

Q44. Write down etiquettes of Salat (prayers)?

Ans: According to the etiquette of Divine worship, he should walk decently to reach mosque. He should offer as many Rak'ats as are in his access along with the congregation and should accomplish comfortably those he has missed. He should not rush to mosque to join the worshippers, as this act is not liked by Allah. To run for prayers is against the rules of etiquette set for the mosque and human dignity.

Q45. What are the etiquettes of Friday address?

Ans: According to *Hadith*:

When you said to the person beside you, 'Be silent', when the Imam was giving sermon, you made an absurd talk.

Q46. What did the Holy Prophet comprehensively teach about Friday prayer?

Ans: The Holy Prophet forbade the Muslims to jump over the necks of others in order to reach some preceding rank of worshippers. It is evident that such an act is against the social etiquette, against the respect of people who have come early to say the Friday prayers and against the courtesy and good mannerism. One should, therefore, sit wherever one finds place.

Q47. What is the reward of Ramadan according to Hadith?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

One who observed fast during the month of Ramadhan and offered prayers (in the night hours) to bear witness that he is true to his faith and for reward he will be forgiven for his former sins.

Q48. By which name the month of Ramadan be called?

Ans: This month, therefore, can be called the spring season of virtues.

Q49. Write down the advantages of Fast?

Ans: The advantages of Fast are given below:

- Fast prevails a particular atmosphere which develops a religious temperament.
- This is cause of patience and piety in man.
- Whoever observes fast in order to fulfil the requirements of his faith and hopes to get reward from Allah on the Day of Judgement, he will be forgiven for all of his earlier sins.

Q50. What are the events of happiness for the fast observer?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

لِلصَّائِمِ فَرْحَتَانِ: فَرْحَةٌ عِنْدَ إِفْطَارِهِ وَفَرْحَةٌ عِنْدَ لِقَاءِ رَبِّهِ-

For the fast observer there are two events of happiness. One event of happiness for him is the moment when he breaks his fast, and the second one is when he will meet his Lord (on the Day of Judgement).

Q51. What behaviour is necessary during the performance of Hajj?

Ans: On the occasion of performance of Hajj it is necessary to show tolerance and selflessness and overlook others' faults. Everyone should take care not to use a word that may break the heart of any other Muslim brother nor should he physically do any harm to others. According to the above Hadith one who keeps these teachings in his mind during the performance of Hajj, he will be forgiven for his earlier sins.

Q52. What is the remedy of sins?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

لِكُلِّ دَاءٍ دَوَاءٌ وَدَوَاءُ الذُّنُوبِ الْاِسْتِغْفَارُ۔

There is a remedy for every disease, and the remedy for sins is to seek forgiveness.

Q53. Write down the four basic principles for the accomplishment of faith.

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

مَنْ اَحَبَّ لِلّٰهِ وَاَبْغَضَ لِلّٰهِ وَاَعْطٰى لِلّٰهِ وَمَنَعَ لِلّٰهِ فَقَدِ اسْتَكْمَلَ الْاِيْمَانَ۔

One who loved (someone) in the way of Allah, hated (someone) in the way of Allah, granted (something) in the way of Allah and withheld (something) in the way of Allah, he has indeed accomplished his faith.

This Hadith describes the four basic principles for the accomplishment of faith.

1. If one loves somebody, one should do in the way of Allah.
2. If one dislikes somebody, one should do in the way of Allah.
3. If one grants something to somebody, one should do in the way of Allah.
4. If one withholds something, one should do in the way of Allah.

Q54. Give the reference of the Holy Quran about blessings on Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: In Surah Al-Ahzaab, Allah commands us to shower blessings on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ): "Allah and His angels send blessings on the Prophet. O you who believe send blessings on him and salute him with all respect."

Q55. How can we indicate our love and devotion to the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: By showering blessing (Darud) on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) we indicate our love and devotion to him. In our daily prayers we recite blessing on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) in these words. "O Allah! Exalt Muhammad and the true followers of Muhammad as Thou did exalt Ibrahim and the true followers of Ibrahim. Verily thou art Praised, Magnified. O Allah! Bless Muhammad and the true followers of Muhammad as Thou did bless Ibrahim and the true followers of Ibrahim. Verily Thou art Praised, Magnified."

Q56. Describe the status of preacher?

Ans: If a person leaves home for preaching Islam to the disbelievers, he will get reward for every step he takes. If a person leaves home with an intention to wage a religious war (Jihad) in the way of Allah, his act is liked by Allah to such an extent that Allah will prohibit the fire of hell to touch his body.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. Literally *Hadith* means:
(a) saying (b) a narration
(c) a value (d) saying or narration

2. After the Holy Quran which is the most important source of Islamic law:
(a) Fiqh (b) Hadith
(c) Aqwal-e-Sahabah (d) none of these

3. To seek knowledge is the ________ of every Muslim male and Muslim female
(a) duty (b) qarz (c) sunnah (d) wajib

4. Knowledge was a greatest gift that Allah Almighty gave to:
(a) Hazrat Adam (علیہ السلام) (b) Hazrat Musa (علیہ السلام)
(c) Hazrat Esa (علیہ السلام) (d) Hazrat Ibrahim (علیہ السلام)

5. Islam is a ______ religion:
(a) graceful (b) practical (c) charmful (d) none of these

6. It is the basic ______ of man that he wants to get knowledge of himself and of the universe:
(a) vertue (b) term (c) instinct (d) need

7. The word Quran literally means:
(a) reconstruct (b) rejoin (c) reunion (d) read or recited

8. The subject of the Holy Quran is:
(a) man (b) universe (c) earth (d) none of these

9. The Holy Quran presents:
(a) complete code of life (b) just deal with religion
(c) manage politics (d) give guideline just for society

10. We cannot achieve success in the _________ unless we mould our lives according to the teachings of Quran.
(a) universe (b) Hereafter (c) society (d) none of these

11. We should learn the Holy Quran and follow its:
(a) words (b) amelioration (c) instructions (d) translation

12. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) asked his companions to learn the verses of Quran.
(a) to recite it (b) by heart (c) to compile it (d) a & b both

13. The best of you who learns and teaches:
(a) Holy Quran (b) knowledge (c) practice (d) Hadith

14. A man enjoys superiority over all other creatures because of:
(a) wealth (b) knowledge (c) government (d) faith

15. Allah Almighty has bestowed a man:
(a) with wealth (b) with humanity
(c) the sense of good and bad (d) none of these

16. A muslim should mould his life according to:
(a) his own values (b) the will of Allah and Rasool
(c) government (d) society

17. Allah Almighty says: one who obeys _______ he obeys Allah:
(a) the Messenger (ﷺ) (b) the Prophets
(c) the angle (d) the companions of Rasool

18. It is duty to get knowledge for every:
(a) rich man (b) poor (c) hypocrite (d) Muslim

19. The most perfect in faith among believers is the one:
(a) who have good health (b) who have best manners
(c) who have good wealth (d) who is powerfull

20. Manners present the clear picture of man's:
(a) face (b) humanity
(c) personality (d) none of these

21. Good manners are the only way to turn:
(a) enemies into friends (b) hatred into love
(c) A & B both (d) None of these

22. The holy Prophet (ﷺ) preached Islam with the quality of:
(a) bravely (b) good manners
(c) sympathy (d) good wealth

23. All the human beings should have good manners to achieve ___________ in any field of life.
(a) wealth (b) government (c) success (d) none of thse

24. What is the quality of true muslim?
(a) richest personality (b) good manners
(c) charmness (d) good deeds

25. Good manners are a _______ of Islam:
(a) part (b) base (c) pillar (d) none of these

26. Who is the most eminent of the created beings?
(a) plants (b) animals (c) man (d) living things

27. Allah's ascendant characteristics is:
(a) justice (b) mercy (c) forgiveness (d) assistance

28. A Muslim should show the elders:
(a) sympathy (b) love (c) respect (d) anger

29. Good life and good manners are called:
(a) Ideology (b) Excellent manners
(c) shameful (d) respectful

30. He is not one of us who is not kind to:
(a) obey our elders (b) do not obey elders
(c) don't offer prayer (d) our youngsters

31. The best among the people is one who:
(a) is a source of benefit to the people
(b) works hard
(c) is powerful
(d) teases the people

32. According to Hadith a man should try to be a source of:
(a) trouble to others (b) comfort to others
(c) mercy for others (d) none of these

33. A Muslim should try to _________ who are hungry:
(a) help (b) feed
(c) console (d) give him money

34. In the Holy Quran Allah says that only those persons prosper who stand to:
(a) benefit others (b) struggle for others
(c) work for the welfare of (d) all of these

35. The only way for mankind to achieve success in this world and in the Hereafter:
(a) to be merciful to others (b) to be beneficial to others
(c) to be kind to others (d) none of these

36. Those who have no mercy on others have no right to expect that Allah will have _______ on them:
(a) kindness (b) mercy (c) faithfulness (d) none of these

37. The word "Islam" means:
(a) help (b) justice (c) peace (d) forgiveness

38. Paradise lies under the feet of:
(a) father (b) uncle (c) aunt (d) mother

39. Who makes more sacrifices and endures greater hardships for children:
(a) mother (b) father (c) uncle (d) aunt

40. They Holy Quran gives more importance to mother and stresses upon children to be more:
(a) obedient (b) considerate (c) A and B (d) none of these

41. Bribe giver is called:
(a) مرتشی (b) راشی (c) ترشی (d) مرشی

42. Bribe taker is called:

(a) مرتشی (b) راشی (c) قرشی (d) عرشی

43. Both the briber and the bribee will become the fuel of:

(a) Hell (b) Heaven (c) Universe (d) Earth

44. The person who accepts bribe will be considered:

(a) powerful (b) greatful (c) sinfull (d) charmful

45. The practise of offering and accepting bribe become common because of the:

(a) lack of patience (b) injustice
(c) money (d) none of these

46. When the people are denied their justified rights by the ______ , peace and order cannot prevail:

(a) unjust institutes (b) unjust officers
(c) unjust government (d) none of these

47. According to hadith both the briber and the bribee:

(a) will go to jannah (b) will be killed
(c) will be honoured (d) will go to hell

48. cooperate in doing injustice is the major cause of:

(a) destruction of Islamic society
(b) devastation of Islamic brotherhood
(c) A & B both
(d) badness

49. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) warns the Muslims not to cooperate in doing:

(a) bribery (b) lawlessness (c) injustice (d) none of these

50. The meaning of راعی is:

(a) guard (b) guardian (c) shepherd (d) responsible

51. Every one of us will be answerable to:

(a) society (b) Allah (c) Rasool (d) Prophets

52. The best prayer according to *Hadith* is:

(a) استغفار (b) الحمدللہ (c) A & B both (d) none of these

53. The best action according to *Hadith* is:

(a) لاالہ الااللہ (b) سبحان اللہ (c) الاستغفار (d) اللہ اکبر

54. 'ILAH' means:

(a) the being that deserves to worshipped (b) creature
(c) to believe him as Raziq (d) none of these

55. The base of Islamic religion is:
(a) to believe in Hereafter (b) to believe in Prophets
(c) Tauheed (d) to act good

56. It is Allah who blessed us with:
(a) foresightedness (b) wisdom
(c) all pleasure of life (d) all of these

57. The faith in Allah requires from man that:
(a) he should regret his sins (b) seek forgiveness for his sins
(c) A and B both (d) none of these

58. Worship is a ________ of religion:
(a) part (b) backbone (c) pillar (d) heart

59. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) compared the religion to a:
(a) sword (b) building (c) battle (d) picture

60. The structure of Islam cannot stand without:
(a) prayers (b) bricks (c) wood (d) practice

61. Prayers occupy _______ position in Islam.
(a) second (b) first (c) important (d) solid

62. Those who do not offer their prayers knowingly do not deserve to be called:
(a) believer (b) Hajji (c) Muslims (d) None of these

63. Salat keeps man away from ________:
(a) benefits (b) good (c) prostitution (d) evils

64. Thus saying prayers is the only means of _______ between Allah and believer:
(a) relation (b) communication
(c) reorganization (d) none of these

65. When prayers are ready for being offered, do not run to join it but walk in a:
(a) rush to reach (b) walk slowly
(c) complacent manner (d) should not walk

66. To run for prayer is against the rules of etiquette set for the:
(a) society (b) mosque (c) imagination (d) family

67. Through prayer man:
(a) contacts Allah directly (b) becomes respectable
(c) expensive power (d) keep cleanliness

68. Sermon of Friday is delivered:
(a) before prayer (b) after prayer (c) both a and b (d) none of these

69. Friday address is the source of:
(a) income money (b) guidance (c) health (d) none of these

70. According to the Hadith we should be ________ during Friday address:
(a) attentive (b) silent (c) talkative (d) A and B both

71. Jumping over the necks of the people in prayer is:
(a) against rules and regulation (b) against ethics
(c) against humanity (d) all of these

72. If our tribe is at fault:
(a) we should support it (b) we should be with right
(c) we should be neutral (c) none of these

73. According to *Hadith* the fuel of hell will be:
(a) giver of bribe (b) taker of bribe (c) both a and b (d) none of these

74. Fast is an important ________ of Islam.
(a) pillar (b) article (c) part (d) base

75. The month of Ramadan, can be called the ________ of virtues:
(a) spring season (b) summer season
(c) winter season (d) autumn season

76. Reward for one who:
(a) offer prayer (b) observed fast (c) give alms (d) work hard

77. Fast will be source of blessing for Muslims in:
(a) Universe (b) society (c) Hereafter (d) all of them

78. Every Muslim with means is under an obligation to perform Hajj at least ________ in his/her life.
(a) once (b) twice (c) thrice (d) four times

79. According to the Hadith what behaviour is needed during Hajj by Muslims?
(a) tolerance (b) selflessness
(c) overlook others' faults (d) all of these

80. The remedy for sins is:
(a) prayer (b) to seek forgiveness
(c) tolerance (d) knowledge

81. How many basic principles are of completion of faith?
(a) two (b) three (c) four (d) five

82. Allah's love for mankind is:
(a) in limit (b) limitless (c) suspecious (d) none of these

83. We should not feel ________ against somebody:
(a) anger (b) irritation to help
(c) A and B both (d) animosity

84. According to Hadith one who shower's blessing on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) once, Allah opens for him the gate of:

(a) peace (b) safety (c) wealth (d) a and b both

85. By showing blessing (Darud) on the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) we indicate our _______ to him:

(a) selfishness (b) love (c) devotion (d) b and c both

86. If a person leaves home for preaching Islam to the disbelievers, he will get:

(a) reward for every step (b) reward for 2nd step
(c) reward for 3rd step (d) none of these

Answers:

1.	d	2.	b	3.	a	4.	a
5.	b	6.	c	7.	d	8.	a
9.	a	10.	b	11.	c	12.	d
13.	a	14.	b	15.	c	16.	b
17.	a	18.	d	19.	b	20.	c
21.	c	22.	b	23.	c	24.	b
25.	a	26.	c	27.	b	28.	c
29.	d	30.	d	31.	a	32.	b
33.	b	34.	a	35.	b	36.	b
37.	c	38.	d	39.	a	40.	c
41.	b	42.	a	43.	a	44.	c
45.	b	46.	b	47.	d	48.	c
49.	c	50.	b	51.	b	52.	a
53.	a	54.	a	55.	c	56.	d
57.	c	58.	c	59.	b	60.	a
61.	c	62.	c	63.	d	64.	b
65.	c	66.	b	67.	a	68.	a
69.	b	70.	d	71.	d	72.	b
73.	c	74.	b	75.	a	76.	b
77.	c	78.	a	79.	d	80.	b
81.	c	82.	b	83.	d	84.	d
85.	d	86.	a				

Lesson 5

Bodily Purification

SUMMARY

Purification (cleanliness) is an act of making something pure by removing dirty or harmful substances. Purification includes partial ablution (*Wuzu*) and complete ablution (*Ghusl*). *Wuzu* is obligatory before offering prayers that the body and dress are clean. *Ghusl* means to take bath, there are many *masnun* steps of *Wuzu* and *Ghusl*. The performance of *Wuzu* and *Ghusl* also causes spiritual purification. The purification of mind and body makes one feel pleasure and satisfaction in the performance of worship as well as worldly activities.

EXERCISE

♦ Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is purification? Write a brief note on purification in the light of Quran and Hadith.

Answer:

Purification means the act of making something pure by removing dirty or harmful substances. Islam being a complete code of life, guides us in all the aspects of life. The basic sources of Islamic guidance are the Holy Quran and the traditions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ). Here we are quoting two Quranic verses in which the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is required to keep himself and his dress clean and tidy.

وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ۝ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ (المدثر:4,5)

And keep thy garments free from stain. And remove all pollution.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

اَلطُّهُوْرُ شَطْرُ الْاِيْمَانِ

Purification is the part of the faith.

In the modern age, we usually take care of our cleanliness, but the meaning of purification in religious terminology is somewhat different. If cleanliness is not performed according to the rules of Shariah, there will be no purification for the

purpose of worship. Purification includes partial ablution and complete ablution.

Q2. What is the partial ablution (Wuzu)? Write down the four obligatory steps in the performance of Wuzu.

Answer:

Wuzu (Partial Ablution):

Wuzu is obligatory before offering prayers provided that the body and dress are clean. If the body and dress are not clean, complete ablution (Ghusl) and cleanliness of dress are obligatory. Wuzu means the washing of certain parts of the body before saying prayers. There are four obligations regarding Wuzu (Fraizi-Wuzu):

1. To wash the face from the top of the forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other.
2. To wash the hands and arms up to the elbows.
3. To rub (masah) with the wet hand a fourth part of the head.
4. To wash the feet to the ankles.

Performance of Wuzu:

The performance of Wuzu according to the Sunnah regulations (Masnun Wuzu) involves the following steps:

1. To wash hands up to the wrists three times. The space between the fingers of one hand must be rubbed with the fingers of the other.
2. To take water into the mouth with the right hand and rinse the mouth three times.
3. To take water into the nostrils with the left hand, sniff it up and blow it out compressing the nostrils with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand three times.
4. To wash the face from the forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other by throwing water with both hands three times.

Q3. How is the Wuzu under Sunnah regulations (Masnun Wuzu) is performed?

Answer:

Performance of Wuzu:

The performance of Wuzu according to the Sunnah regulations (Masnun Wuzu) involves the following steps:

1. To wash hands up to the wrists three times. The space between the fingers of one hand must be rubbed with the fingers of the other.
2. To take water into the mouth with the right hand and rinse the mouth three times.

3. To take water into the nostrils with the left hand, sniff it up and blow it out compressing the nostrils with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand three times.
4. To wash the face from the forehead to the chin and from one ear to the other by throwing water with both hands three times.
5. To wash right hand and arm up to the elbow causing the water to run along the arm from the palm of the hand to the elbow, and then to wash the left hand and arm in the same manner.
6. To rub the whole head by drawing the wet hands over the upper part of the head once.
7. To comb the beard with wet fingers of the right hand holding the hand with the palm of the left hand and passing the fingers through the beard from throat upward.
8. To put the wet tips of the forefingers into the ears and twist around, passing the thumbs at the same time round the backs of the ears from the bottom upward.
9. To wipe the neck with the back of the wet fingers of both hands making the ends of the fingers meet behind the neck and drawing them forward.
10. To wash the right foot and then the left foot as high as the ankles and to pass the fingers of the left hand between the toes.

Q4. What is a complete ablution (Ghusl), and on what occasions is it performed?

Answer:

Ghusl means to take bath. If the body is not clean it is necessary to wash the whole body. There is an injunction (order) in the Holy Book Al-Quran: "If you are polluted then purify yourself." In Ghusl, it is absolutely necessary that every part of the body is washed. It is the tradition of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to have a Ghusl before the Friday prayers and on great festivals, e.g. Edi-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha. According to the tradition of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Ghusl is also performed before wearing pilgrim robe (Ahram) for the performance of Hajj or Umrah. On such occasions Ghusl is desirable and it should be performed according to the Sunnah regulations. There are also some other impurities which make Ghusl necessary. You can ask your teacher or read some Islamic books in order to know about these impurities.

Q5. Write down the three obligatory steps of Ghusl.

Answer:

There are three obligatory steps of Ghusl. These are as follows:

1. To gargle or rinse the mouth.
2. To inhale water into the nostrils.
3. To pour water on the whole body and wash it.

Q6. What is the Masnun Ghusl? Write down the Sunnah steps of Ghusl.

Answer:

There are five Sunnah steps of Ghusl. These are as follows:

1. To wash both hands up to wrists.
2. To purify oneself and wash the parts of the body where impurity is found.
3. To make intention to remove the impurity.
4. To perform ablution (Wuzu) before washing the whole body.
5. To wash the whole body by pouring water on it and rubbing it. To pour water three times on the whole body.

Q7. What are the benefits of Ghusl?

Answer:

The regulations of Shariah are not meant to cause any unnecessary trouble to mankind. On the other hand, these regulations benefit people in many ways. By performing partial ablution (Wuzu) one gets mental satisfaction and bodily refreshment. Complete ablution (Ghusl) removes all impurities of the body and protects a person from many diseases. Besides outward cleanliness, the performance of Wuzu and Ghusl also causes spiritual purification. The purification of mind and body makes one feel pleasure and satisfaction in the performance of worship as well as worldly activities. As a result the capacity to work is increased.

Q8. Quote a Quranic verse and a saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) about purification.

Answer:

Quranic verses in which the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is required to keep himself and his dress clean and tidy.

وَثِيَابَكَ فَطَهِّرْ ۝ وَالرُّجْزَ فَاهْجُرْ (المدثر:4,5)

And keep thy garments free from stain. And remove all pollution.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

اَلطُّهُوْرُ شَطْرُ الْاِيْمَانِ

Purification is the part of the faith.

♦ Fill in the Blanks.

(1) _______ is the part of faith.

(2) Purification includes_______ and _______.

(3) If the body is not clean, _______ is obligatory.

(4) Ghusl should be performed on______ and on______.
(5) Besides outward cleanliness the performance of Wuzu and Ghusl also causes______.

Answers:

i.	Purification	ii.	partial ablution complete ablution
iii.	Ghusl	iv.	Friday, Eid occasion
v.	Spiritual purification		

♦ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is importance of cleanliness?

Ans: In the modern age, we usually take care of our cleanliness, but the meaning of purification in religious terminology is somewhat different. If cleanliness is not performed according to the rules of Shariah, there will be no purification for the purpose of worship. Purification includes partial ablution and complete ablution.

Q2. What is purification?

Ans: Purification means the act of making something pure by removing dirt or harmful substances.

Q3. Write down a Hadith about purification?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said:

اَلطُّهُوْرُ شَطْرُ الْاِيْمَانِ

Purification is the part of the faith.

Q4. What is meant by Ghusl?

Ans: Ghusl means to take bath. If the body is not clean it is necessary to wash the whole body.

Q5. Write down the manners of Ghusl.

Ans: It is absolutely necessary for men and women to perform Ghusl in such a way that no part or hair of the body remains dry. Water should not be wasted and it should be used in moderate amount. It is preferable to perform Ghusl in bathroom. However, if there is no bathroom available, man is allowed to take bath after covering the lower part of the body with a sheet of cloth. It is however, necessary for a woman to take bath in privacy or behind a curtain. Talking, singing or humming is not allowed while taking a bath.

Q6. Give Quranic reference about Ghusl?

Ans: There is an injunation (order) in the Holy Book Al-Quran: "If you are polluted then purify yourself." In Ghusl, it is absolutely necessary that every part of the body is washed.

Q7. Give example from Sunnah about Ghusl?

Ans: It is the tradition of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to have a Ghusl before the Friday prayers and on great festivals, e.g. Edi-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha. According to the tradition of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), Ghusl is also performed before wearing pilgrim robe (Ahram) for the performance of Hajj or Umrah. On such occasions Ghusl is desirable and it should be performed according to the Sunnah regulations.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. **Purification is the part of the:**
   (a) faith (b) health (c) success (d) life
2. **Islam is a complete _______ of life.**
   (a) guidance (b) way (c) code (d) tradition
3. **Wuzu is obligatory before offering:**
   (a) Hajj (b) prayer (c) fast (d) none of these
4. **Ghusl is obligatory when body is not:**
   (a) healthy (b) clean (c) fit (d) none of these
5. **_______ means to take bath.**
   (a) Wuzu (b) Purification (c) Ghusl (d) a and b both
6. **How many obligatory steps of Wuzu?**
   (a) 2 (b) 4 (c) 1 (d) 3
7. **How many obligatory steps of Ghusl?**
   (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 6
8. **It is the tradition of Holy Prophet (ﷺ) to perform __________ before wearing pilgrim robe (Ahram) for the performance of Hajj or Umrah.**
   (a) Wuzu (b) Prayer (c) Ghusl (d) all of these

Answers:

1.	a	2.	c	3.	b	4.	b
5.	c	6.	b	7.	a	8.	c

Lesson 6

Forbearance and Gratitude

SUMMARY

Forbearance means the act of refraining from doing or saying something in such a manner that shows one's patience and self-control.

Gratitude means the feeling that you want to thank and praise someone because of the favour and kindness he has done to you. For human beings there are three ways to expose their feelings or gratitude to Allah. A Muslim should not show impatience nor should be thankless on the occasions of troubles. In order to please Allah, we should keep patience and remain steadfast at the time of distress and suffering.

EXERCISE

• Answer the following questions.

Q1. Why does Islam teach the believers to keep patience in the adverse circumstances?

Answer:

If a Muslim undergoes suffering, pain or embarrassment, he should take it as a test given by God. It is Allah Who can rid him of all troubles. He should not show impatience nor should he be thankless on such occasions. The best way for him is to strive to overcome the difficulties and pray to God for His help. If you show patience and make efforts to change the unfavourable circumstances and continue to seek help from God, you are sure to overcome your difficulties in this world and get reward in the Hereafter.

Constant efforts with patience yield good results also in the collective life of a nation. A nation can fight the adverse circumstances only by working hard with patience and courage. We must remember that God helps those who help themselves. In the Holy Quran Allah says.

وَجَاهِدُوْا فِیْ سَبِیْلِهٖ لَعَلَّكُمْ تُفْلِحُوْنَ (مائدہ:35)

And strive in His way in order that you may succeed.

The nations which cannot withstand the adverse circumstances are destroyed. Indolent nations have no right to secure respectful place among the nations of the world.

Q2. What is gratitude and what is its importance according to the Quran and Sunnah?

Answer:

Gratitude means the feeling that you want to thank and praise someone because of the favour and kindness he has done to you. A grateful person also expresses his feeling of gratefulness in acknowledgment of the favours he has received from someone. It is Allah Who most of all deserves acknowledgment and thankfulness for the countless favours and unlimited kindness that He showers on mankind. For human beings there are three ways to expose their feelings or gratitude to Allah:

1. To give thanks to God verbally.
2. To have feeling of reverence for Allah and to worship Him.
3. To surrender themselves to the will of God and carry out his commands.

The Holy Quran has greatly emphasized the importance of gratitude. The people who feel gratitude for the favours of God are blessed with prosperity. The Holy Quran says:

لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ (ابراهيم:7)

If you give thanks, I will give you more.

If a Muslim undergoes suffering, pain or embarrassment, he should take it as a test given by God. It is Allah Who can rid him of all troubles. He should not show impatience nor should he be thankless on such occasions. The best way for him is to strive to overcome the difficulties and pray to God for His help. If you show patience and make efforts to change the unfavourable circumstances and continue to seek help from God, you are sure to overcome your difficulties in this world and get reward in the Hereafter.

Q3. How can we express our gratitude to Almighty Allah?

Answer:

For human beings there are three ways to expose their feelings or gratitude to Allah:

1. To give thanks to God verbally.
2. To have feeling of reverence for Allah and to worship Him.
3. To surrender themselves to the will of God and carry out his commands.

The Holy Quran has greatly emphasized the importance gratitude. The people who feel gratitude for the favours of God are blessed with prosperity. The Holy Quran says:

لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ (ابراهيم:7)

If you give thanks, I will give you more.

Q4. What is the importance of patience in the collective life of the Muslims?

Answer:

Forbearance means the act of refraining from doing or saying something in such a manner that shows one's patience and self-control. A forbearing man does not lose patience and self-control even in the worst circumstances. Instead he remains steadfast and resolute in utter distress, and has absolute trust in God.

In the Holy Quran Allah says.

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ۔

It means that Allah stands by the side of those who show patience.

The Holy Quran says that Allah ordered Hazrat Ayyub (علیہ السلام) to keep patience:

"Be patient by the order of your Lord ". Following the orders of Allah, Hazrat Ayyub (علیہ السلام) kept patience. It was due to his patience and steadfastness that Allah declared him to be "نِعْمَ الْعَبْدُ" which means "an excellent devotee". In verse 35 of Surah Ahqaaf, Allah says that patience is the tradition of the courageous Messengers of Allah. Those who keep patience deserve to hear the happy news of success in this world and in the Hereafter. In Surah Baqarah Allah says, "وَبَشِّرِ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ" which means "and give happy news to the persons who remained steadfast."

Q5. What good news does Allah give to those who keep patience?

Answer:

In Surah Baqarah Allah says. "وَبَشِّرِ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ" which means "and give happy news to the persons who remained steadfast."

• Fill in the Blanks:

(1) In all types of circumstances, a true believer shows a positive conduct and that is the conduct of _______ and _______.

(2) A forbearing man does not lose _______ and _______ even in the worst circumstances.

(3) It is _______ Who most of all deserves acknowledgment and thankfulness.

(4) Those who feel gratitude for the favours of God are blessed with _______.

(5) If a Muslim undergoes suffering, he should take it as a _______ given by God.

(6) We must remember that God helps those who _______.

(7) Indolent nations have no right to secure a _______ place among the nations of the world.

(8) In the Holy Quran Allah says. "Allah stands by the side of those who keep ______."

(9) Allah ordered Hazrat Ayyub (علیہ السلام) to keep ______.

(10) Allah says that patience in the tradition of the ______ Messengers of Allah.

Answers:

1.	forbearance, gratitude	2.	patience, self-control
3.	Allah	4.	prosperity
5.	test	6.	help themselves
7.	respectful	8.	patience
9.	patience	10.	courageous

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What are the characteristics of a true believer?

Ans: Forbearance and gratitude are the characteristics of a true believer. It is owing to these virtues that man adopts such a course of action which conforms to the faith and wish of God.

Q2. What is meant by forbearance?

Ans: Forbearance means the act of refraining from doing or saying something in such a manner that shows one's patience and self-control. A forbearing man does not lose patience and self-control even in the worst circumstances. Instead he remains steadfast and resolute in utter distress, and has absolute trust in God.

Q3. Write down in short about gratitude?

Ans: Gratitude means the feeling that you want to thank and praise someone because of the favour and kindness he has done to you. A grateful person also expresses his feeling of gratefulness in acknowledgment of the favours he has received from someone. It is Allah Who most of all deserves acknowledgment and thankfulness for the countless favours and unlimited kindness that He showers on mankind.

Q4. How Quran gives importance to gratitude?

Ans: The Holy Quran has greatly emphasized the importance of gratitude. The people who feel gratitude for the favours of God are blessed with prosperity. The Holy Quran says:

لَئِن شَكَرْتُمْ لَأَزِيدَنَّكُمْ (ابراهيم:7)

If you give thanks, I will give you more.

Q5. What should a Muslim do in pain or bad or suffering circumstances?

Ans: If a Muslim undergoes suffering, pain or embarrassment, he should take it as a test given by God. It is Allah Who can rid him of all troubles. He should not show impatience nor should he be thankless on such occasions. The best way for him is to strive to overcome the difficulties and pray to God for His help.

Q6. To whom Allah stand by?

Ans: Allah says.

إِنَّ اللّٰهَ مَعَ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ۔

It means that Allah stands by the side of those who show patience.

Q7. Who is "نِعْمَ الْعَبْدُ"?

Ans: The Holy Quran says that Allah ordered Hazrat Ayyub (علیہ السلام) to keep patience: فَاصْبِرْ لِحُكْمِ رَبِّكَ "Be patient by the order of your Lord ". Following the orders of Allah, Hazrat Ayyub (علیہ السلام) kept patience. It was due to his patience and steadfastness that Allah declared him to be "نِعْمَ الْعَبْدُ" which means "an excellent devotee".

Q8. What is the good news for steadfast persons?

Ans: In verse 35 of Surah Ahqaaf, Allah says that patience is the tradition of the courageous Messengers of Allah. Those who keep patience deserve to hear the happy news of success in this world and in the Hereafter. In Surah Baqarah Allah says, "وَبَشِّرِ الصّٰبِرِيْنَ" which means "and give happy news to the persons who remained steadfast."

• Choose the correct one:

1. **Forbearance and gratitude are the characteristics of a:**
   (a) non believer (b) true believer (c) Christian (d) Jew
2. **Forbearance means the act of refraining from doing or saying something in such a manner that shows one's:**
   (a) Patience (b) self control
   (c) a and b both (d) none of these
3. **Gratitude means the feelings of:**
   (a) thanks (b) praise (c) kindness (d) all of these
4. **For human beings there are ________ ways to expose their feelings of Gratitude of Allah.**
   (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) four

5. The Holy Quran says: If you give thanks, I will give you:
(a) limited (b) unlimited (c) less (d) more

6. We must remember that God helps those who help:
(a) themselves (b) poor (c) disables (d) trawlers

7. Allah stands by the side of those who show:
(a) bravery (b) wealth (c) patience (d) none of these

8. Because of patience Hazrat Ayyub (عليه السلام) was rewarded with the title of:
(a) obedient person (b) excellent devotee
(c) beautiful person (d) good person

9. The nations which cannot withstand the adverse circumstances are:
(a) gain progress (b) shameful (c) a and b both (d) destroyed

10. A nation can fight the adverse circumstances only by working hard with:
(a) courage (b) gratitude (c) patience (d) a and c both

11. And give happy news to the persons who remained:
(a) steadfast (b) faithful (c) believer (d) none of these

Answers

1.	b	2.	c	3.	d	4.	c
5.	d	6.	a	7.	c	8.	b
9.	d	10.	d	11.	a		

Lesson 7

The Importance of Family Life

SUMMARY

A group of people is called a family who are related to each other. The members of a family are attached to each other, due to different relationships. Marriage provides lawful base of family life between two members of a pair. After marriage *Zaujain* (husband and wife) become safe from immoral attacks. Islam has given equal rights to the husband and the wife same like this children and parents have rights and duties towards them. Islam requires us to do good and to be kind to our relatives. To perform our duties towards parents, relatives, family is a source of pleasure of God.

EXERCISE

• Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is the family life and what is its importance?

Answer:

Family means a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children. A person, from birth to death, lives his life with his family. The members of a family are attached to each other due to different relationships. The human civilization also started with the family system which is essential for its very survival. Thus in a way the family is an essential part of society. A society has also its influence on the families. If a society is moving on the path of prosperity and Islamic ways of life, the families will also prosper and lead a virtuous life. Islam has greatly emphasized the importance of a strong family system in human society. According to Islam 'Zaujain' (husband and wife) are the two important pillars of a family.

Q2. What is the base of the family life and what is its chief objective?

Answer:

The Base of Family Life:

Islam has greatly emphasized the importance of a strong family system in human society. According to Islam 'Zaujain' (husband and wife) are the two important pillars of a family.

Mutual Relationship Between Zuajain:

Allah Almighty says:

هُوَالَّذِیْ خَلَقَکُمْ مِّنْ نَّفْسٍ وَّاحِدَۃٍ وَّجَعَلَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا لِیَسْکُنَ اِلَیْهَا۔

It is He (Allah) Who created you from one soul, and from this (soul) He created its pair so that it may get solace.

Thus we see that marriage provides a lawful base of family life between the two members of a pair. As a result, pure relationship between husband and wife comes into existence. The Holy Quran has described the marital relationship as 'Ehsan' (احصان) which means fortification or to be safe by building strong walls all around. In other words, after marriage 'Zaujain' (husband and wife) become safe from immoral attacks. They become life partners and share each other's comforts and sufferings. They sympathize each other without any selfish ends and help each other to solve their difficulties and problems. Marriage increases the mental capabilities of the partners and enables them to think over their family problems wisely. With the birth of children, the mutual relationship between the parents is further strengthened, and home becomes a paradise.

Chief Objectives:

According to the Islamic point of view the chief objective of the family life is to ensure the continuance and reproduction of human race. The bond of marriage is the only way to keep the family life pure and chaste. The family system, therefore, serves as the foundation of a society. When this very foundation is destroyed, it will not be possible to organize a society and save it from turmoil and disorder.

Q3. How is the family system related to society?

Answer:

The human civilization also started with the family system which is essential for its very survival. Thus in a way the family is an essential part of society. A society has also its influence on the families. If a society is moving on the path of prosperity and Islamic ways of life, the families will also prosper and lead a virtuous life. Islam has greatly emphasized the importance of a strong family system in human society. According to Islam 'Zaujain' (husband and wife) are the two important pillars of a family.

Q4. What are the rights and duties of Zaujain (husband and wife)?

Answer:

Rights and Duties of Zaujain:

Islam has given equal rights to the husband and the wife. The Holy Quran says:

وَلَهُنَّ مِثْلُ الَّذِیْ عَلَیْهِنَّ بِالْمَعْرُوْفِ؛

And the women have rights similar to those of men over them in kindness.

Of Zaujain (husband and wife), the rights of one partner are the duties of the other partner, and the duties of one partner are the rights of the other partner.

Rights of Wife / Duties of Husband

According to the Islamic teachings it is the duty of the husband to provide food and shelter to the family. He should make arrangements for housing, clothing and feeding his wife and children. He should bear expenses of the necessities of life according to his economic status. He should allow his wife to keep the amount, given to her as Mehr, in her possession or invest it in some business. He should treat his wife kindly. He should fear God and do justice and favour to his wife. He should also acknowledge her right to inheritance according to the Islamic Shariah and should not do injustice to her.

Rights of Husband / Duties of Wife

It is the foremost duty of a wife to love her husband and give him comfort. In the Holy Quran Allah says:

فَالصّٰلِحٰتُ قٰنِتٰتٌ حٰفِظٰتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ(النسا:34)

So good women are the obedient, guarding in secret.

A wife should also be faithful to her husband. It is her duty to guard all the things entrusted to her by her husband. She should not disclose his secrets and should not leak out the household affairs. She should also guard her husband's honour and nobility.

The life of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is the lighthouse which guides us to the right path. He says:

خَيْرُكُمْ خَيْرُكُمْ لِاَهْلِهٖ وَاَنَا خَيْرُكُمْ لِاَهْلِيْ

Amongst you the best one is he who is the best for his family, and amongst you I am the best for my family.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) also said: "The best among the women is the one who is obedient and a source of delight for her husband when he is present and guardian of his wealth and of her own self when he is absent."

Q5. What are the rights and duties of children and parents?

Answer:

Rights and Duties of Children and Parents:

The rights of children are the duties of parents and the rights of parents are the

duties of children.

Rights of Children / Duties of Parents:

Islam enjoins on parents to fulfil the rights of their children. In the Holy Quran Allah Almighty says:

يٰٓاَيُّهَا الَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا قُوْٓا اَنْفُسَكُمْ وَاَهْلِيْكُمْ نَارًا

O believers! Save yourselves and your families from the fire (of hell).

It is the duty of the parents to make arrangements for upbringing, education and training of their children in the best possible manner. They should also make arrangements for their marriage. They should maintain equity and justice among their children. Even after the death of their parents, the righteous offspring cause addition to their virtues.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said, "One who is not affectionate to Allah's creatures and to his own children, Allah will not be affectionate to him."

Rights of Parents / Duties of Children

It is the duty of children to obey every order of their parents except that which requires them to show disobedience to God. Children should treat their parents kindly and respectfully and should give importance to their opinion. Especially when parents attain old age, the children should respect their feelings and treat them with love and kindness. They should find time everyday to attend their old parents. When the parents pass away the children should pray for their salvation.

The Holy Quran says:

وَوَصَّيْنَا الْاِنْسَانَ بِوَالِدَيْهِ اِحْسٰنًا (احقاف:15)

We have enjoined on man kindness to his parents.

وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ اِحْسَانًا ؕ اِمَّا يَبْلُغَنَّ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ اَحَدُهُمَآ اَوْ كِلٰهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَّهُمَآ اُفٍّ وَّلَا تَنْهَرْهُمَا وَقُلْ لَّهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيْمًا ۝ وَاخْفِضْ لَهُمَا جَنَاحَ الذُّلِّ مِنَ الرَّحْمَةِ وَقُلْ رَّبِّ ارْحَمْهُمَا كَمَا رَبَّيٰنِيْ صَغِيْرًا ۝ (بنی اسرائیل:23,24)

Show kindness to parents. If one of them or both of them attain old age in your life, say not a word of contempt to them, nor repel them, and speak to them a gracious word. And lower to them the

wings of submission out of kindness and say: My Lord! Have mercy on them as they brought me up when I was a little child.

The status of mother is higher than father because she undergoes more suffering for the sake of her children. The Holy Quran says: "His mother bears him in weakness upon weakness and his weaning is in two years."

There is a saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ), "Heaven is beneath the feet of mother."

Q6. What importance does Islam give to relatives?

Answer:

Islam requires us to do good and to be kind to our relatives. According to the Holy Quran, after parents our other blood relations deserve most to be helped and treated kindly by us.

لَاتَعْبُدُوْنَ اِلَّااللّٰهَ وَبِالْوَالِدَیْنِ اِحْسَانًاوَّذِی الْقُرْبٰی۔(البقرہ:83)

Worship none but Allah, and show kindness to parents and relatives.

The importance of doing good to relatives is evident from the following sayings of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

A person who does not respect the rights of his relatives will not enter Paradise.

One who breaks off his relations with his relatives shall not enter Paradise.

Giving of alms to relatives carries two rewards: one is the reward of alms and the other is the reward of helping relatives.

♦ Fill in the blanks.

(1) A family consists of _______ and their _______.
(2) According to Islam, _______ and _______ are the two important pillars of a family.
(3) "It is Allah Who created you from one _______."
(4) The Holy Quran has described the marital relation as _______.
(5) The chief objective of the family life is to ensure the continuance and reproduction of _______.
(6) The family life serves as the _______ of a society.
(7) It is the duty of the husband to provide _______ to the family.

(8) "Amongst you the best one is he who is the best for his _______."

(9) Children should treat their parents _______ and _______ and should give importance to their _______.

(10) The status of mother is _______ than father.

(11) _______ lies beneath the feet of mother.

(12) "Worship none but Allah, and show kindness to _______ and _______.

Answers:

1.	parents, children	2.	husband, wife
3.	Soul	4.	Zaujain
5.	human race	6.	foundation
7.	food and shelter	8.	family
9.	kindly, respectfully, opinion	10.	higher
11.	Paradise	12.	parents, relatives

♦ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What is meant by family?

Ans: Family means a group of people who are related to each other, especially parents and their children. A person, from birth to death, lives his life with his family.

Q2. What is "Ehsan"?

Ans: The Holy Quran has described the marital relationship as 'Ehsan' (احصان) which means fortification or to be safe by building strong walls all around. In other words, after marriage Zaujain (husband and wife) become safe from immoral attacks. They become life partners and share each other's comforts and sufferings. They sympathize with each other without any selfish ends and help each other to solve their difficulties and problems.

Q3. What are the benefits of marriage?

Ans: Marriage increases the mental capabilities of the partners and enables them to think over their family problems wisely. With the birth of children, the mutual relationship between the parents is further strengthened, and home becomes a paradise.

Q4. How Quran Kareem explained the importance of husband wife relationship?

Ans: Allah Almighty has given very clear instructions for the stability and continuance of the family life.

In the Holy Quran the relationship between husband and wife has been described as love and compassion. In the Holy Quran Allah says:

وَمِنْ اٰيٰتِهٖٓ اَنْ خَلَقَ لَكُمْ مِّنْ اَنْفُسِكُمْ اَزْوَاجًا لِّتَسْكُنُوْٓا اِلَيْهَا وَجَعَلَ بَيْنَكُمْ مَّوَدَّةً وَّرَحْمَةً (الروم:21)

And among His signs is this: He created for you helpmates from yourselves so that you might find comfort in them, and He has put between you (your hearts) love and mercy.

The relationship between husband and wife brings satisfaction to the human instinct on one hand, and creates mutual love, trust and compassion on the other. The two partners are fellow-travellers on the path of life due to spiritual relationship.

Q5. What is meant by "Zoujain"?

Ans: According to Islam, it means husband and wife, who are two important pillars of a family.

Q6. Describe shortly the rights and duties of husband.

Ans: According to the Islamic teachings it is the duty of the husband to provide food and shelter to the family. He should make arrangements for housing, clothing and feeding his wife and children. He should bear expenses of the necessities of life according to his economic status. He should allow his wife to keep the amount, given to her as Mehr, in her possession or invest it in some business. He should treat his wife kindly. He should fear God and do justice and favour to his wife. He should also acknowledge her right to inheritance according to the Islamic Shariah and should not do injustice to her.

Q7. Write shortly the rights and duties of wife?

Ans: It is the foremost duty of a wife to love her husband and give him comfort. In the Holy Quran Allah says:

فَالصّٰلِحٰتُ قٰنِتٰتٌ حٰفِظٰتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ (النسا:34)

So good women are the obedient, guarding in secret.

A wife should also be faithful to her husband. It is her duty to guard all the things entrusted to her by her husband. She should not disclose his secrets and should not leak out the household affairs. She should also guard her husband's honour and nobility.

Q8. What the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said about wife duties?

Ans: The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "The best among the women is the one who is obedient and a source of delight for her husband when he is present and guardian of his wealth and of her own self when he is absent."

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. **Family means a _________ of people who are related with each other.**
   (a) group (b) pair (c) part (d) procession
2. **The human civilization also started with the:**
   (a) group (b) family (c) marriage (d) none of these
3. **Thus in a way the family is an ________ part of society.**
   (a) sensitive (b) successful (c) essential (d) meaningful
4. **According to Islam who are the two important pillars of family?**
   (a) relatives (b) children (c) parents (d) Zaujain
5. **The Holy Quran has described the marital relationship as:**
   (a) Zaujain (b) Ahsan (احسان) (c) prosperity (d) none of these
6. **After marriage Zaujain become safe from:**
   (a) moral attacks (b) zina (c) immoral attacks (d) bad habits
7. **Marriage increases the mental capabilities of the:**
   (a) partners (b) parents (c) children (d) man
8. **After the birth of children family life of parents is strong and home becomes:**
   (a) flower (b) happy (c) paradise (d) enjoyable
9. **The bond of marriage is the only way to keep the family life:**
   (a) pure (b) chaste (c) (a) and (b) both (d) strong
10. **The two parents are fellow-travellers on the path of life due to ________ relationship.**
    (a) mental (b) spiritual (c) physical (d) political
11. **A husband should treat his wife:**
    (a) kindly (b) calmly (c) lovely (d) harshly
12. **A wife should be _______ to her husband:**
    (a) trustful (b) faithful (c) answerable (d) none of these

13. Quran says: "And the women have rights ________ to those of men over them in kindness."
(a) particularly (b) truly (c) similar (d) (a) (b) both

14. We have enjoined on man kindness to his:
(a) brothers (b) parents (c) children (d) sisters

15. The status of mother is ________ then father:
(a) lower (b) higher (c) topper (d) none of these

Answers:

1	a	2.	b	3.	c	4.	d
5.	b	6.	c	7.	a	8.	c
9.	c	10.	b	11.	a	12.	b
13.	c	14.	b	15.	b		

Lesson **8**

Hijrat and Jihad

SUMMARY

Hijrat (migration) and Jihad (effort or struggle) have great reward in the court of Allah. Thus those who migrate for the cause of Islam deserve the mercy of Allah. Jihad is of two basic types: Jihad bil-nafs and Jihad bil-mal. We should care the conditions of Jihad also its rules and regulations. Allah will give the best reward to those who migrate for the cause of Islam.

EXERCISE

• Answer the following questions.

Q1. What is Hijrat? What does Allah command about Hijrat in Surah Nisa?

Answer:

Hijrat means the act of migrating from one place to another especially in order to live or find work. In Islamic terminology Hijrat means the migration of the Muslims from one place to another for the religious cause. If in a certain country the Muslims are subjugated and oppressed, and they are subjected to torture for adopting the Islamic way of life, they must leave that place and migrate to somewhere else. However, if they are unable to migrate due to lack of resources or they are too helpless to migrate, then it is likely that Allah will forgive them.

إِنَّ الَّذِينَ تَوَفَّاهُمُ الْمَلَائِكَةُ ظَالِمِي أَنْفُسِهِمْ قَالُوا فِيمَ كُنْتُمْ ۖ قَالُوا كُنَّا
مُسْتَضْعَفِينَ فِي الْأَرْضِ ۚ قَالُوا أَلَمْ تَكُنْ أَرْضُ اللَّهِ وَاسِعَةً فَتُهَاجِرُوا فِيهَا ۚ
فَأُولَٰئِكَ مَأْوَاهُمْ جَهَنَّمُ ۖ وَسَاءَتْ مَصِيرًا ۝ إِلَّا الْمُسْتَضْعَفِينَ مِنَ الرِّجَالِ
وَالنِّسَاءِ وَالْوِلْدَانِ لَا يَسْتَطِيعُونَ حِيلَةً وَلَا يَهْتَدُونَ سَبِيلًا ۝ فَأُولَٰئِكَ عَسَى اللَّهُ
أَنْ يَعْفُوَ عَنْهُمْ ۚ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ عَفُوًّا غَفُورًا ۝ وَمَنْ يُهَاجِرْ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ يَجِدْ فِي
الْأَرْضِ مُرَاغَمًا كَثِيرًا وَسَعَةً ۚ وَمَنْ يَخْرُجْ مِنْ بَيْتِهِ مُهَاجِرًا إِلَى اللَّهِ وَرَسُولِهِ ثُمَّ
يُدْرِكْهُ الْمَوْتُ فَقَدْ وَقَعَ أَجْرُهُ عَلَى اللَّهِ ۗ وَكَانَ اللَّهُ غَفُورًا رَحِيمًا

(النساء ۹۷-۱۰۰)

When angels take the souls of those who die in sin against themselves, they (the angels) will ask: In what (plight) were you? They will reply: We were weak and oppressed in the earth. (The angels) will say: Was not the earth of God spacious enough for you to migrate therein? Such men will find their abode in hell, an evil refuge. Except those men, women and children who are really weak and appressed or who have no means in their power nor (do they have any guide) to direct their way. For such people it is likely that Allah will forgive them. And Allah is Merciful and Forgiving. And who migrates in the cause of Allah, will find in the earth many a refuge and abundance in the earth. And one who forsakes his home for Allah and His Messenger, and death overtakes him, his reward is incumbent (due) on Allah. And Allah is ever Forgiving, Most Merciful

The above verses of the Holy Quran make it clear that Hijrat benefits a Muslim in this world and in the Hereafter.

Q2. What good news does Allah give to those who leave their homes in the cause of Allah?

Answer:

The Holy Quran says:

وَالَّذِيْنَ هَاجَرُوْا فِى اللّٰهِ مِنْ بَعْدِ مَا ظُلِمُوْا لَنُبَوِّئَنَّهُمْ فِى الدُّنْيَا حَسَنَةً ۗ وَلَاَجْرُ الْاٰخِرَةِ اَكْبَرُ ۘ لَوْ كَانُوْا يَعْلَمُوْنَ ۝ الَّذِيْنَ صَبَرُوْا وَعَلٰى رَبِّهِمْ يَتَوَكَّلُوْنَ

(النحل ۴۱-۴۲)

And those who left their homes in the cause of Allah after they had been oppressed, we will surely give them goodly lodging in the world. And truly the reward of the Hereafter will be greater if they only realized. They are those who are steadfast and put their trust in Allah.

Q3. What reward has Allah promised in Surah Al-Imran to those who suffered harm for the religious cause?

Answer:

Allah has promised salvation, paradise and the best reward to those who migrate for the cause of Islam. Allah has also assured them that they will be forgiven and their virtuous deeds will not go waste. The Holy Quran says:

فَاسْتَجَابَ لَهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ أَنِّي لَا أُضِيعُ عَمَلَ عَامِلٍ مِّنكُم مِّن ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنثَىٰ ۖ بَعْضُكُم مِّن بَعْضٍ ۖ فَالَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا وَأُخْرِجُوا مِن دِيَارِهِمْ وَأُوذُوا فِي سَبِيلِي وَقَاتَلُوا وَقُتِلُوا لَأُكَفِّرَنَّ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَلَأُدْخِلَنَّهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِن تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ثَوَابًا مِّنْ عِندِ اللَّهِ ۗ وَاللَّهُ عِندَهُ حُسْنُ الثَّوَابِ (آل عمران ۱۹۵)

Then their Lord accepted them (their prayer and He said): I never let go waste the work of any worker, male or female. You are members of one another. Those who have left their homes or have been driven out of their homes and suffered harm for My cause and fought and were slain, verily I will remove their evil deeds from them and admit them into Gardens with rivers flowing beneath. (This is) a reward from Allah, and with Allah is the best of rewards.

Q4. What is Jihad and what is its best type?

Answer:

Jihad in an Arabic word derived from 'Juhd' or 'Jahd' which means endeavour, effort or struggle. In Islamic terminology it means to exercise all types of physical and mental energy in the way of God. Jihad requires the believers to sacrifice wealth, families, blood relations and even their own lives for the supremacy and spread of the true religion. Those who take part in Jihad do their best to make the designs of the enemies ineffective and check their attacks. The believers do not withhold from fighting if it becomes inevitable to save the religion. That is why Jihad has been declared a great worship in Islamic teachings.

The sense of Jihad is very clear. According to some theologians the best kind of Jihad is Jihad bin-nafs. According to some theologians such a type of Jihad is 'Jihad-e-Akbar! It means that one should be willing and be prepared to bear all the physical tortures in the service of the religion of Allah. The Holy Quran and some traditions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) give importance to this kind of Jihad. The holy Quran says:

وَالَّذِينَ جَاهَدُوا فِينَا لَنَهْدِيَنَّهُمْ سُبُلَنَا ۚ وَإِنَّ اللَّهَ لَمَعَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ ○ (العنكبوت:69)

And those who strive for us, We will surely guide them to Our paths, and Verily Allah is with the good.

Types of Jihad:

According to the Holy Quran there are two types of Jihad-Jihad bin-Nafs and Jehad bil-Mal.

Jihad bin-Nafs

Jihad bin-Nafs is Jihad by person which means that a Muslim should be willing and prepared to bear all kinds of physical troubles in the service of the religion of Almighty Allah. One must be prepared to undergo hardship or to be sentenced to death. He must not fear arrows, spears, swords, guns or connons. He must be prepared to receive injuries and cuts which may take even his life. When we use the word Jihad it usually means Jihad bin-Nafs. In the Holy Quran the word 'Qital' is used for this type of Jihad.

Allah commands the Muslims to make preparations for Jihad, and forbids Muslims to use the word 'dead' for the martyres. The Holy Quran says that the martyres receive sustenance from their Lord and they hold festivities. Allah has promised a great reward to them.

Jihad bil-Mal

Jihad bil-Mal or Jihad by wealth means that one has to spend one's wealth or property for the preaching of religion and for the success of Truth. Almighty Allah gives man wealth and property so that he may spend it in the way of Allah. The Holy Quran says:

اَلَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَهَاجَرُوْا وَجَاهَدُوْا فِيْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ بِاَمْوَالِهِمْ وَاَنْفُسِهِمْ اَعْظَمُ
دَرَجَةً عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ (التوبہ : 20)

Those who believe and migrated and did Jihad in the way of Allah, by wealth and by person, they are exalted to high rank by Allah.

On the other hand, those who hoard up wealth and do not spend it in the way of God, they have been warned of the severe punishment. The Holy Quran says:

وَالَّذِيْنَ يَكْنِزُوْنَ الذَّهَبَ وَالْفِضَّةَ وَلَا يُنْفِقُوْنَهَا فِيْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ اَلِيْمٍ ۝

Those who hoard up gold and silver and do not spend it in the way of Allah, Allah will give them the 'good news' of Painful punishment.

There are two major hindrances in the way of success and progress. The first is love for one's self and the other is love for wealth. The nation which sets aside these hindrances and spends its wealth and manpower without any hesitation gains success.

Jihad by Knowledge

This is another type of Jihad. The unrest and mischievous activities in the world are due to the lack of knowledge and education. If a man has common sense and knowledge, he should also benefit others with these virtues. The Holy Quran

says:

اُدْعُ اِلٰى سَبِيْلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِىْ هِىَ اَحْسَنُ (النحل ۱۲۵)

Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching, and argue with them in a better way.

Thus the preaching of religion and inviting to the truth in an intellectual manner is also a type of Jihad, and such a preaching yields good results. In Surah 'Al-Furqan' such a type of preaching has been named "Jihad-e-Kabeera" which means the 'great Jihad'.

Q5. What is Jihad-i-Akbar? Describe in detail.

Answer:

The sense of Jihad is very clear. According to some theologians the best kind of Jihad is Jihad bin-Nafs. According to some theologians such a type of Jihad is 'Jihad-e-Akbar! It means that one should be willing and prepared to bear all the physical tortures in the service of the religion of Allah. The Holy Quran and some traditions of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) give importance to this kind of Jihad. The Holy Quran says:

وَالَّذِيْنَ جَاهَدُوْا فِيْنَا لَنَهْدِيَنَّهُمْ سُبُلَنَا ۚ وَاِنَّ اللّٰهَ لَمَعَ الْمُحْسِنِيْنَ O (العنکبوت:69)

And those who strive for us, We will surely guide them to Our paths, and verily Allah is with the good.

Q6. What are the two types of Jihad mentioned in the Holy Quran? Explain each type in detail.

Answer:

Jihad bil-Mal:

Jihad bil-Mal or Jihad by wealth means that one has to spend one's wealth or property for the preaching of religion and for the success of Truth. Almighty Allah gives man wealth and property so that he may spend it in the way of Allah. The Holy Quran says:

اَلَّذِيْنَ اٰمَنُوْا وَهَاجَرُوْا وَجَاهَدُوْا فِىْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ بِاَمْوَالِهِمْ وَاَنْفُسِهِمْ اَعْظَمُ دَرَجَةً عِنْدَ اللّٰهِ ۔

Those who believe and migrated and did Jihad in the way of Allah, by wealth and by person, they are exalted to high rank by Allah.

On the other hand, those who hoard up wealth and do not spend it in the way of God, they have been warned of the severe punishment. The Holy Quran says:

وَالَّذِيْنَ يَكْنِزُوْنَ الذَّهَبَ وَالْفِضَّةَ وَلَا يُنْفِقُوْنَهَا فِيْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ اَلِيْمٍ

Those who hoard up gold and silver and do not spend it in the way of Allah, Allah will give them the 'good news' of Painful punishment.

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Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching, and argue with them in a better way.

Thus the preaching of religion and inviting to the truth in an intellectual manner is also a type of Jihad, and such a preaching yields good results. In Surah 'Al-Furqan' such a type of preaching has been named "Jihad-e-Kabeera" which means the 'great Jihad'.

Q7. Explain the rules and regulations of Jihad. What are the conditions and principles of Jihad?

Answer:

Rules and Regulations:

Jihad is an organized effort and it is performed under strict rules and regulations. An armed struggle started by a person or group is not Jihad. For Jihad it is necessary that institutes of learned religious scholars make an impartial study of circumstances and pass a verdict supporting Jihad, and then an Islamic state issues official orders to that effect. It is also necessary that the proposed Jihad aims at helping the oppressed Muslims, removing obstacles from the way of preaching Islam, doing away with the mischiefs of the enemies of Islam and fulfilling the wish of God.

Conditions of Jihad:

It is necessary to wage war against the enemies of Islam under the following conditions.

i. The enemy invades an Islamic territory.

ii. The enemies of Islam are torturing the Muslims.

iii. The disbelievers prohibit the Muslims to adopt the teachings of Islam. Jihad becomes necessary even if an Islamic state imposes religious restrictions on the non-Muslim subjects. It is so because Allah does not allow anyone to compel the people to change their religion or faith. Islam also does not allow to destroy the places of worship of the non-Muslims.

iv. The enemies are the guilty of the breach of an agreement and they have become traitors.

v. The enemies have destroyed the peace and order, and they have spread chaos in the country.

In the presence of the conditions mentioned above it becomes inevitable for the Muslims to uproot the seeds of evil and have a war with the infidels (non-Muslims).

Principles of Jihad:

The main principles of Jihad are as follows:

i. Peace is the first weapon of the Muslims. Therefore, they should continue to make efforts for establishing a peaceful atmosphere. In case the enemy exceeds his limits, it becomes necessary for the Muslims to reply them in the same coin.

ii. It is necessary that Jihad is declared by the head of an Islamic state.

iii. It is first and foremost duty of every Muslim to obey the head of the Islamic state under all circumstances during Jihad.

iv. It is strictly forbidden for the Muslims, taking part in Jihad, to break the agreement, deceive the people and practise dishonesty in the distribution of booty.

v. During Jihad the Muslims are not allowed to cut the nose, ears or other parts of the body of the enemy. The Muslims are also forbidden to murder women, old people, children, the blind and the crippled.

• Fill in the blanks.

(1) In Islamic terminology Hijrat means migration of Muslims from one place to another for the_______ cause.

(2) As long as Jihad was not declared obligatory, _______was the best virtuous deed.

(3) In religious terminology Jihad means to exercise all types of _______ and_______ energy in the way of God.

(4) Jihad has been declared a great _______ in Islamic teachings.

(5) According to some theologians the best kind of Jihad is_______.

(6) According to the Holy Quran, the two types of Jihad are (i) _______ and (ii) _______

(7) Those who hoard up wealth and do not spend it in the way of God, they have been warned of the _______:

(8) The unrest and evil in the world are due to the lack of _______.

(9) To say truth before a tyrant is_______.

(10) It is necessary that Jihad is declared by the _______.

Answers:

1.	religious	2.	Hijrat
3.	physical, mental	4.	worship
5.	Jihad bin-Nafs	6.	Jihad bin-Nafs, Jihad bil-Mal
7.	severe punishment	8.	knowledge
9.	also Jihad	10.	head of an Islamic state

• Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. Write down terminological meaning of Hijrat?

Ans: In Islamic terminology Hijrat means the migration of the Muslims from one place to another for the religious cause. If in a certain country the Muslims are subjugated and oppressed, and they are subjected to torture for adopting the Islamic way of life, they must leave that place and migrate to somewhere else.

Q2. If the Muslims are unable to migrate will Allah forgive them?

Ans: However, if they (Muslims) are unable to migrate due to lack of resources or they are too helpless to migrate, then it is likely that Allah will forgive them.

Q3. What will be the reward of Allah for the people who will migrate with the reference Surah Nisa?

Ans: And who migrates in the cause of Allah, will find in the earth many a refuge and abundance in the earth. And one who forsakes his home for Allah and His Messenger, and death overtakes him, his reward is incumbent (due) on Allah.

Q4. What are the benefits of Hijrat for the Muslims?

Ans: Hijrat benefits a Muslim in this world and in the Hereafter.

Q5. What has Allah promised with those Muslims who migrate for the cause of Islam with the reference of Surah Al-Imran?

Ans: Allah has promised salvation, paradise and the best reward to those who migrate for the cause of Islam.

Q6. What is meant by Jihad?

Ans: Jihad in an Arabic word derived from 'Juhd' or 'Jahd' which means endeavour, effort or struggle. In Islamic terminology it means to exercise all types of physical and mental energy in the way of God.

Q7. What is the requirement of Jihad to believers?

Ans: Jihad requires the believers to sacrifice wealth, families, blood relations and even their own lives for the supremacy and spread of the true religion.

Q8. How many types of Jihad are there in Islam?

Ans: According to the Holy Quran there are two types of Jihad. Jihad bin-Nafs and Jehad bil-Mal.

Q9. Write down the meaning of Jihad bin-Nafs?

Ans: Jihad bin-Nafs is Jihad by person which means that a Muslim should be willing and prepared to bear all kinds of physical troubles in the service of the religion of Almighty Allah.

Q10. Which type of Jihad is called Jihad-e-Akbar?

Ans: According to some theologians Jihad bin-Nafs also called "Jihad-e-Akbar".

Q11. What reward (honour) will be given to martyrs in the court of Allah?

Ans: Allah commands the Muslims to make preparations for Jihad, and forbids Muslims to use the word 'dead' for the martyres. The Holy Quran says that the martyres receive sustenance from their Lord and they hold festivities.

Q12. Explain in the light of Holy Quran what warning Allah gave to those who don't spend wealth in the way of Allah?

Ans: On the other hand, those who hoard up wealth and do not spend it in the way of God, they have been warned of the severe punishment. The Holy Quran says:

وَالَّذِيْنَ يَكْنِزُوْنَ الذَّهَبَ وَالْفِضَّةَ وَلَا يُنْفِقُوْنَهَا فِيْ سَبِيْلِ اللّٰهِ ۙ فَبَشِّرْهُمْ بِعَذَابٍ اَلِيْمٍ ۝

Those who hoard up gold and silver and do not spend it in the way of Allah, Allah will give them the 'good news' of Painful punishment.

Q13. What are the major hindrances in the aim of Jihad?

Ans: There are two major hindrances in the way of success and progress. The first is

love for one's self and the other is love for wealth. The nation which sets aside these hindrances and spends its wealth and manpower without any hesitation gains success.

Q14. Explain the importance of Jihad by knowledge in the light of Quran.

Ans: The holy Quran says:

أدْعُ إِلَى سَبِيْلِ رَبِّكَ بِالْحِكْمَةِ وَالْمَوْعِظَةِ الْحَسَنَةِ وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِيْ هِيَ أَحْسَنُ

(النحل ۱۲۵)

Invite to the way of your Lord with wisdom and beautiful preaching, and argue with them in a better way.

Thus the preaching of religion and inviting to the truth in an intellectual manner is also a type of Jihad. and such a preaching yields good results. In Surah 'Al-Furqan' such a type of preaching has been named "Jihad-e-Kabeera" which means the 'great Jihad'.

Q15. Write down two conditions of Jihad?

Ans:

i. The enemy invades an Islamic territory.
ii. The enemies of Islam are torturing the Muslims.

Q17. Write down two principles of Jihad?

Ans:

i. Peace is the first weapon of the Muslims. Therefore, they should continue to make efforts for establishing a peaceful atmosphere. In case the enemy exceeds his limits, it becomes necessary for the Muslims to reply them in the same coin.
ii. It is necessary that Jihad is declared by the head of an Islamic state.

♦ Choose the correct one:

1. Hijrat means the act of migrating from one place to another for:

(a) political cause (b) social cause
(c) religions cause (d) none of these

2. The Holy Quran make it clear that Hijrat ________ a Muslim in this world and Hereafter.

(a) benefits (b) bestowed (c) blessed (d) none of these

3. Thus those who migrate for the cause of Islam ________ the mercy of God.

(a) get (b) gain (c) decrease (d) achieve

4. Jihad is an:
(a) Arabic word (b) Urdu word (c) English word (d) Latin word

5. The word Jihad is derived from word(s):
(a) Jahad (b) Juhad (c) had (d) (a) and (b) both

6. Jihad requires the believers to sacrifice:
(a) wealth (b) families
(c) blood relations (d) all of these

7. The best kind of Jihad is:
(a) Jihad bil-Mal (b) Jihad bin-Nafs
(c) Jihad by Knowledge (d) all of these

8. Jihad bil-Mal means Jihad by:
(a) health (b) wealth (c) sword (d) qital

9. Those who hoard up wealth and do not spend it in the way of God, they have been warned of:
(a) severe punishment (b) anger of God
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) none of these

10. In Surah A-Furqan Jihad by knowledge is named:
(a) Jihad-Kabeer (b) Jihad-e-Nafs (c) Jihad-e-Mal (d) Qital

11. To say truth before a tyrant is also Jihad, rather a:
(a) simple jihad (b) jihad bin-Nafs (c) greater jihad (d) none of these

12. It is necessary to wage war against the:
(a) politicians (b) kuffar (c) enemies (d) non believers

13. It is necessary that Jihad is declared by the head of an:
(a) Jewish state (b) Indian state (c) Islamic state (d) none of these

14. During Jihad the Muslims are to allowed to:
(a) cut the nose (b) cut the ears
(c) (a) and (b) both (d) none of these

Answers:

1.	c	2.	a	3.	c	4.	a
5.	d	6.	d	7.	b	8.	b
9.	a	10.	a	11.	c	12.	c
13.	c	14.	d				

Lesson 9

Human Rights

SUMMARY

In the last Sermon the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) provided protection to respect and wealth to human life. This Sermon also called Khutba-e-Hujjat-ul-Wida.

The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) emphasised on the rights of neighbours and parents, and respect to women. This last sermon is famous in Islamic History in great words and known as the first Islamic law in Islamic state.

EXERCISE

• Answer the following questions.

Q1. Make a list of Human rights.

Answer:

Human rights in the light of Last sermon of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ):

- The blessed biography and the blessed sayings of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) provided protection to respect and wealth to human life. According to the saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) a human being has the right that the society provide protection to his life and wealth.

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) had given the right of equality to human life through his blessed life. Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) metered out equal treatment to the master and slave through his words and practice. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was extremely kind to his slaves and emphasized on their rights.

Q2. Write down the rights and duties of women in the light of the last sermon of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ).

Answer:

Responsibilities towards men and women:

"O people, it is true that you have certain rights in regard to you woman but they also have rights over you."

"Remember that you have taken them as your wives, only under Allah's trust and with his permission."

"Do treat your women well and be kind to them, for they are your parents and committed helpless."

"And it is your rights that they do not make friends with anyone of whom you do not approve, as well as never to be unchaste.

"If I had ordered to bow before anyone other than Allah I would have ordered a wife to bow before husband".

The husband has been advised not to misuse his power and refrain from maltreating his wife. He should ignore her minor defects and appreciate her good points.

Q3. Write down a note on Equality of human beings?

Answer:

Equality of All Humans:

O people! Allah say: O people! We created you from one male and one female and made you into tribes and nations, so that you are known to one another. Verily in the sight of Allah, the most honoured amongst you is the one who is the most God-fearing. There is no superiority for an Arab over a non-Arab and for a non-Arab over an Arab, nor for the white over the black nor for the black over the white except in piety..

Q4. Write down a note on Inheritance and borrow?

Answer:

Right of Inheritance:

The Prophet (ﷺ) said that the law of Inheritance had been laid down in Islam through Shariah. There was no need of special testament for an heir to claim his share.

Q5. Write down a brief note on the rights of neighbours?

Answer:

Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) emphasised on the rights of the neighbours. He (ﷺ) used to said: "Hazrat Gibrail (علیہ السلام) emphasized me again and again to deal with neighbours in kind way even then I thought that Allah Almighty perhaps order to share inheritance with them." Due to this importance of their rights Allah Almighty consign many responsibilities to human beings and gave many rights as every person is neighbour of one another.

◆ Write the short answer of the following questions:

Q1. What did you mean by Human rights?

Ans: It means the rights of people (helping others in need, not teasing others and savings each other lives).

Q2. What did Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) ordered about prisoners?

Ans: The Holy Prophet Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) gave the instruction about prisoners to behave with them in good manners practically.

Q3. When and where the last sermon delivered?

Ans: The last sermon was delivered on the 10thof Zulhijj in the Valley of Arafa.

Q4. What is the name of camel of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ)?

Ans: The name of camel is 'Kaswa'.

Q5. What are the rights of orphans?

Ans: In the light of Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) saying the Orphans got the right of good behaviour and fulfil their needs. The Holy Prophet (ﷺ) said: "The person who looks after the orphans will be in my company in paradise."

• Choose the correct one:

1. **The blessed saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) provided ____________ to human life.**
   (a) security (b) wealth
   (c) protection (d) none of these
2. **Hazrat Muhammad (ﷺ) had given the right of ___________ to human life.**
   (a) equality (b) sincerity (c) hospitality (d) A and B both
3. **According to the saying of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) human being got the right of __________.**
   (a) interfere (b) privacy (c) sharing (d) Hypocracy
4. **The last sermon of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) was delivered on _____________.**
   (a) 10^{th} of Shawal (b) 10^{th} of Safar
   (c) 10^{th} of ZulHajj (d) 10^{th} of Rajab
5. **The name of camel of the Holy Prophet (ﷺ) is ____________.**
   (a) Al-Adbaa (b) Kaswa (c) Al-Jadaa (d) None of these

Answers:

1.	c	2.	a	3.	b	4.	c
5.	b						